REGISTERED No. L—171.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,383.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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Monthly	5	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 1 0
Second do.	,, 0 12 ,,
Third do.	,, 0 8 ,,
Fourth and succeeding insertion	,, 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	1½ As. per Line.
Second do.	1¼ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	1 ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes, will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-6 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Rack—Rupee 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Dec.
CATHAY	R. T. Dundas...	2983	500	20th—Southampton.
BANGALORE	T. Alderton.....	2063	500	27th—Suez, &c.
KRIVA	C. J. Perrins ...	2609	450	Jan. 1876. 3rd—Southampton.
PERA	R. Methven.....	2119	450	10th—Suez, &c.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change Vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 10th December 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 28th Dec. 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. C.'s S.S. GWALIOR, 2,725 Tons, and 450 H.P. will be despatched as above carrying H.M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the Company's receipt for which is not lodged at Consignee's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 25th December 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY,

Bombay, 14th December 1875. Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION,

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome English mahogany and richly open carved blackwood household furniture, best plateglass, rich crockery and glassware, a first-class mahogany semi-grand piano by "Collard and Collard," valuable collection of chromolithographs and oil paintings, large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, iron water tanks, &c., &c., Chimbpogly Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 11 A.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at his residence, as the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome teak household furniture, piano, &c., the property of J. Campbell, Esq., the same comprises handsome rich engraved glasswork, very handsome dinner, breakfast and dessert services, Elkington's plate chest, consists of dish covers, hotwater curry dishes, cruet, pickle and egg stands, ice pitcher, tea tray, waiter, cake basket, set of beaded patten spoons and forks, ice pails, salt cellars, dessert knives and forks, salt cellars dessert knives and forks, cutlery with buck horn handles, &c., elegant English mahogany richly carved blackwood furniture, such as round dining table, side board, dinning room chairs, comb waiter, whatnot, circular, pier and oblong tables, with marble tops, English mahogany easy and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, side tables, tea poys, a first class solid mahogany semi-grand piano by "Collard and Collard," 7 octaves, rose wood action with certificate of authenticity, music stand, a large collection of valuable chromolithographs, oil paintings in rich gilt frames, han some Parian figures, English brass four poster bedstead, camp cot, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, clothes presses, wardrobes, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a large collection of valuable plants in tubs and pots, iron water tanks, wire arches, gram and grass cutting machines, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, &c ; at the bungalow lately occupied by the late Dr. Way, Malabar Hill.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of the Honorable Mr. A. M. Rogers, changing his residence, the same comprises handsome rich engraved glassware, rich dinner and dessert services, best plateware, such as a set of dish covers containing 4 hotwater curry dishes, cruet and pickle frames, tea set, waiter, a set of best electro-plated shell pattern spoons and forks, table candlesticks, cutlery, guns, rifles, &c., handsomely carved reasoned blackwood furniture, such as a dining table for 30 persons, handsome side boards, dining-room chairs, handsome circular, pier, and card-tables, easy pradiva and drawing-room chairs, full backed conversation sofas, Kurrus and Madras, ladies' writing table, ornament stands, elaborately carved hall screen, handsome plated single and four light arc and lamps, rich Brussels carpets with borders, spanse blue venetian and flower pots, first rate chromolithographs, iron bedstead, camp cots, reclining sofas, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, clothes and open presses, wardrobes, light bedroom chairs, dispense articles, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, piano, &c., handsome English-built open carriage, &c., at the Castle, Middle Colaba.

On THURSDAY, the 30th inst., at 12 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriage, &c., the property R. H. CHEETHAM, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

SALE OF APOLLO HOUSE, WITHOUT RESERVE.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are now instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, without reserve, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th January 1876, at 4 P.M., the undermentioned valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land, with the two-storied House standing thereon, suitable for offices or shops, situated at the junction of Apollo and Marine Streets, within the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring 980 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Bo ks of the Collector of Bombay under Survey No. 12 and 13, and in the Bo ks of the Collector of Assessment under No. 29, and bounded on the North side by a warehouse and offices, on the South side by the junction of Apollo and Marine Streets, on the East side by Marine Street, and on the West side by Apollo Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and for inspection of title deeds of the property, apply to Messrs. REMINGTON, HORE and LANGLEY, Solicitors, Apollo Street, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 20th December 1875.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER,
NO. 8, MEADOW STREET, opposite to the "Bombay Gazette."

AUCTION SALE of landed property at Ali Oomar Street by order of the Mortgagee Thucker Cooverjee Morarjee and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Hakimtoola bin Adam Maistry and his tenants.

Terms—25 per cent. will be taken as deposit money at the time of sale.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Landed Property in New Cazee Moholla Street by order of the Mortgagee Thucker Cooverjee Morarjee and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Khutry Suttardina Hajee.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant at 4 o'clock P.M. on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the message tenement or dwelling house, built thereon, situate lying and being on the west side of New Cazee Moholla St eet in the Sub-district of Ihcolehwar in the Island of Bombay and is now and has hitherto been in the occupation of the said Khutry Suttardina Hajee, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 818, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes formerly under No 7 and at present under No. 8, containing by admeasurement 66 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by New Cazee Moholla Street, on or towards the West by the Sweepers' passage, on or towards the North by the house of Maistry Hajee Cadoo and on or towards the South by the house of Khutry Moosa Sheikh Mahomed.

Terms—25 per cent. will be taken as deposit money at the time of Sale.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned

AUCTION SALE of valuable Landed Property on the South side of the Road leading from Andharee to Vesava, in the Island of Salsette, in Tannah Talooka, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy, in exercise of the power of sale reserved to and given by an indenture of Mortgage dated the 13th day of March 1874.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on Friday the 4th instant at 3 o'clock P.M., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the message tenement or bungalow standing thereon with the mangoe, pumloe and other various fruit and flower trees, situate lying and being on the South side of the Road leading from Andharee to Vesava in the Registration district of Tannah in the village of Ambollee in Salsette District, containing by admeasurement 2748 square yards or 4 acres and 28 G ontas or thereabouts and registered in the Register of the Collector of Land Revenue under survey No 90 and Pot No 1, and bounded on the East partly by the property or land of or in the cultivation of Pandoo Patel, partly by the property or land of or in the cultivation of Bastao Kurrya and partly by the property known by the name of Farsoo Goan and partly by the Government Hilly ground known as the boundary of the village or district of Andharee, on the South by the said Government Hilly ground known as the boundary of the village or district of Andharee, and partly by the property or land of or in cultivation of Bastao Di- Gaspar Jao Antone Isadoonkur and Thomas Engle Ekiok or known by the name of Gurchar vs, and on the North by the public road or passage to Vesava, and to which said property has been for many years and is now in the occupation of the said Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy, and secondly all those six pieces of land or baily ground situate and lying on the North side of the Road leading from Andharee to Vesava in Registration district of Tannah in the village of Ambollee in Salsette district containing by admeasurement 3,388 square yards or 2¾ Goontas or thereabouts and registered in the Register of Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No 82 and Pot No. 1, Survey No. 89 and Pot No. 1 and Survey No. 101 and Pot No. 4, and bounded on the east by the property of Pandoo Patel, on the south by the public road or passage to Vesa, on the west partly by the property of Bastao Dis and partly by Government water passage, and on the north by the Government water passage, and which said property has been for many years and is now in the occupation of the said Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy.

Terms—25 per cent. will be taken as deposit money at the time of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the rooms of the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION AT THE ROOM OF THE UNDERSIGNED—

The property of a gentleman.

A nearly new Hobb English built Park Phaeton with lamp, pole and shaft by E. Kesterton. The above to be seen on a day's previous notice to the undersigned.

A small handsome basaum cab, with couchbox in the front, can be converted into a self-driving cab, the coachbox being thrown behind. Expressly made for up-country use.

Just Landed.

A very handsome new English built miniature landau painted dark green, lining to match, by J. W. Bettjes, Dalston.

Also,

A new miniature landau, painted dark green, lining to match, with lamps, poles and shaft.

Two very handsome English built broughams, by E. Kesterton and Davis.

One handsome nearly new English built waggonette.

One four seated phaeton.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 20th December 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF CARRIAGES AND HORSES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

3 second-hand double seated Phaetons, 1 Shigram, 1 Brougham, and 1 Buggy, 3 Grey Horses, 1 Bay Horse and 2 Bay Ponies, set of double and single harness.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms :—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 cases prints.
20 ,, each 6 doz. 1 lb. tins Coward's assorted jams.
100 doz Napoleon Price & Co.'s real old brown Windsor soap.
3 Hogsheads Melvin's Pale Ale.

An invoice of plated goods consisting of 10, 12, 22, and 21 in. waiters, 2, 4, 5, and 7 bottles cruets, breakfast cruets, pickle and liqueur frames, biscuit boxes, ice pail, table, dessert and tea spoons and forks, &c.

1 case colored merino.

A quantity of furniture consisting of sideboard, cupboard, chest of drawers, pier tables, screens, washing and dressing tables, teapoys, dressing glass, clock, light hanging argand lustre, chairs, easy chairs, sofa, piano, glassware, a grey horse, &c.

By order of Dhewjee Vasta trading under the name of Burjeewan Kishore, and on account and at the risk of Borah Hejtoolla Baboojee, 8644 pairs begad (imitation gold leaves.)

By order of Byramjee Sraap-orjee, and on account and at the risk of Abdool Hossein Lockmanji.

100 cwts straw board
On account and at the risk of Abdool Hossein Tyebjee.
273 cwts. straw board.
On account of the concerned.
50 boxes quarte claret.
50 ,, pint do.

PHOTOGRAPHIC KIT FOR SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P.M., by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., at their Rooms, compl ting of mahogany cameras with 1 ns produci g 12 by 10 and 4½ by 3½, and Carte de Visite baths for plates 12 by 10 and 6½ by 4½, cabinet bath mounted in mahogany case with water-tight tops, cabinet bath glass, Carte de Visite gu tapercha bath, Carte de Visite and cabinet negatives, glasses, printing frames, dishes, stands, &c.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished and carved blackwood, walnutwood and gilt household furniture, rich star cut glassware, best electroplated and porcelainware, 6, 8, 12, and 24-light chandeliers by Nash, 1, 3, 4, 6, and 12-light hanging argand lustres, 2, 3, 4, and 7-light candelabras, double and treble branch wall-shades, Brussels and velvet carpets, oil paintings, large size pier glasses in gilt frames, a splendid silverplate bedstead, a walnutwood piano by E. W. Holman, carriages, &c., at No. 128, Malabar Hill, next door to the Bungalow occupied by J. M. Maclean, Esq.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 21st, and on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd days of December, inst., sale commencing at 11 A.M. each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 128, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome household furniture of a gentleman. The same comprises rich star cut glassware neat white and gold dinner and breakfast, and white, red and gold flowers, painted dessert services, best electroplated spoons and forks, hotwater and vegetable dishes, ice pitcher, tea and coffee services, cruet stand, bread fruit, cruet, and pickle frame, patent egg boiler, biscuit box, butter cooler, oblong and round waiter, table and chamber candlesticks, table argand lamps, Mappin's and White's best steel table cutlery, and very handsomely carved and French-polished blackwood, walnutwood and gilt furniture, comprising dining drawing-room round and oblong, pier, writing, camp, dressing and washband tables, easy chairs, drawing-room easy fulding, reclining, low lounging, arm and without arm chairs, sideboards, chiffoniers, whatnots, lady's easy chairs, English-made walnutwood drawing-room table, best electro-plated 6, 8, 12 and 24 light chandeliers by Nash, 1, 3, 4, 6, and 12-light hanging argand lustres, 2, 3, 4, and 7-light candelabras, double and treble branch wall-shades, and rich Brussels and velvet pile carpets, oil paintings in gilt frames, a sweet-toned walnutwood piano, by "E. W. Holman," piano stool, teatrays, kerosine oil table lamps, toilette stands, handsome silver vases and stands with artificial flowers and singing birds on stands with domes, a splendid best silver-plated four-post bedstead, iron bedstead, camp cots, wardrobes, clothes presses, mahogany and other glass, covered horses, globe lamps, pigeon-hole pieces, cupboard, &c, &c.

At 2 P.M.

1 strong open carriage, 1 waggonnette, 1 grey pony, sets of single harness, gentlemen's saddles, &c.

Catalogues are ready and the property is now on view,

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 20th December 1875.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of very large size fish bowls and globes, sets of crystle glass-ware with forgot me-not stars, &c.

Messrs JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their room on Wednesday the 22nd instant at 2 P.M., the following :—

An invoice of cylinder fish bowls and globes of very large size, and of new design, measuring from 14 to 20 inches in diameter.

An invoice of crystle glass-ware in sets with forget-me-not stars.

one case containing Ladies and Gentlemen's woolen and cotton shirts, stockings, &c.

Sundries consisting of bird cages, printing papers, glass carings, ornamental inkstands, tapes, velvet table covers, &c.

Two cases of French and white foolscap papers.

A quantity of paper hangings in piece goods such as dhooties, jaconet, muslin, grey shirting, &c.

One case of white madapolams.

On account and at the risk of Abdool Hossein Abdoolally.

One cask of york heels of sizes.

On account and at the risk of Ahmedbhoy Dossabhoy.

75 gross about, brass screws of sizes.

15 bundles about, wire netting ½, ¾, ¾ and 1 inch and of different yards.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 20th December 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
3, HORNBY ROW.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large and varied stock of Ladies' Gold and Silver WATCHES which would make an appropriate CHRISTMAS PRESENT or NEW YEAR'S GIFT :—

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

Gold Hunting or Semi Hunting from Rs. 90 to 140			
,,	,,	,, ,, ,, keyless	185
,,	,,	,, enamelled and jewelled	200

LADIES' SILVER WATCHES.

Silver Hunting or Semi-Hunting Lever, Rs. 55.

Messrs. F. L. & Co. have been induced to make this watch for Ladies' by the great success of their "Gen leman's" Rs. 50 watches. The mechanism is exactly the same as the Gentleman's watch ; it is guaranteed for the same number of years and they are sure will give the same satisfaction. This watch would make a good substitute for the dearer one while carrying on the household work and especially while travelling.

Messrs. F. L. & Co. have also received a new stock of the best English Jewellery consisting of

Ladies' Engagement Rings
Brooches, Earring sets.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold neck and Guard chains.

A large stock of mechanical TOYS for Children's Christmas presents to be had at cost price.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to the ESTATE of EDWARD LEIGHTON JENKINS, late of the Bombay Civil Service, residing at Charl on Hill, in the Parish of Wroxeter, in the County of Salop, who died on or about the Twenty-Third day of June 1875, having been granted by the High Court of Bombay, to ROBERT BAUMGARTH, Esq. of Bombay, Merchant. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS of the said Edward Leighton Jenkins are required to SEND in their CLAIMS upon his Estate to the said Administrator at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON and COMPANY, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, before the TWENTIETH DAY of JANUARY 1876, and that the said Administrator will after that date proceed to distribute the Estate of the said Edward Leighton Jenkins without reference to claims of which he shall not have had notice.—Dated this Eighteenth day of December 1875.

REMINGTON & Co.

THE FREE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that all SHAREHOLDERS of the COMPANY who have NOT PAID the FIRST CALL of Rs. 250 per share made on the 24th October 1874, are required to do so forthwith together with interest at 12 per cent per annum, otherwise such shares in respect of which the call is due will be LIABLE to FORFEITURE after 14th Day of January next, and legal proceedings will be taken to recover the same.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

Bombay, 20th December 1875.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the Matter of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of JAFARJI TYABJI, late of Bombay, Bohra inhabitant, deceased.

HASANBHAI bin SYEDNA ABDOOL KADAR NAZMOODIN and HEBIBJEEBHOY HORMASJEE SHROFF, Executors of the said will.....Applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given that an APPLICATION has been made in this matter for PROBATE of the WILL of the abovenamed deceased.—Dated this 18th day of December 1875.

ARDASIR FRAMJEE,
Applicants' Proctor.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, DEC. 21, WILL BE SOLD
THE REMAINING PORTION OF STOCK AT SOUNDY & COMPANY'S.

LIST OF GOODS TO BE SOLD.

GLASS SHOW CASES.
PICTURES.
FLOWER VASES.
MEMO BOOKS.
FANCY BRONZE GOODS.
SPECTACLES.
PIECES OF DRESS SILK.
RAILWAY RUGS.
SOFA CARPETS.
ARTIFICIAL CHINA FLOWERS.
JAPANESE TRAYS.
PAPER BOXES.
FANCY HAIR PINS.
FLOWER STANDS.
SEWING MACHINES.
TABLE FOUNTAINS.
PLATED WARE.
MUSICAL BOXES.
BUTTER POTS.
READING LAMPS.
TOILET SETS
ORMOLU CLOCKS.
BILLIARD CUES.
DOG-CART UMBRELLAS.
REVOLVERS
AND SUNDRY OTHER GOODS.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 2 P.M. PRECISELY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THERE will be PIGEON SHOOTING TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at COLABA, at 7 A.M.

The LOTTERIES on the SWEEPSTAKES will be drawn in the best on the ground.

Members intending to shoot are requested to be punctual.

C. YOUNG, } Honorary
H. B. OLIVER, } Secretaries.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ready for Sale at this Office.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY.

WITH MAPS OF THE CITY AND OF INDIA.

Price—Rs. 4 ; with Indian Postage, Rs. 4-4.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR and LIVERPOOL :—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
			Saturday.	Saturday.	Friday.
MACEDONIA	2272	486	.....	.....	31st Dec.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	4th Dec.	11th Dec.	28th Jan.
EURO A	2277	424	1st Jan.	8th Jan.	23rd Feb.
UTOPIA	2731	678	22nd Jan.	29th Jan.	11th March.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.

		Suez.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	,, 300	,, 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th December 1875.

MATHERAN

TO BE LET, "CAPRERA" either for the remainder of the SEASON or for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS. Very cheap. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

A MEETING for the establishment of a TEMPERANCE LEAGUE for Bombay will be held in the General Assembly's Institution, Kalbadevie, on the EVENING of TUESDAY next, the 21st December.

The Meeting will be addressed by the following gentlemen :—

Rev. C. W. PARK, } Rev. Mr. ROBBINS,
,, D. MACKICHAN, } Rev. Mr. HEADLEY,
,, GEO. BOWEN, } Rev. Mr. STEPHENSON,
and others. JAMES MORRIS, Esq.

The Chair will be occupied by Brigadier-General GELL.

Proceedings will be called to a light o'clock.

All are cordially invited.

ENTOMOLOGY.

BUTTERFLY NETS, FORCEPS,
INSECT BOXES, CAMPHOR DRYING BOTTLES
PINS, CORK SHEETING, CHLOROFORM,
DISSECTING INSTRUMENTS.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

THE Undersigned beg to intimate that they only sell the above preparation for CASH.

Per Case, 10s. 6d. at 1s. 9d. per Rupee=Rs. 6.

The Trade supplied at discount.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

SPECTACLES.
EYE GLASSES.
COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS.

Set in Frames of
Blue Steel, Gilt Steel, Gold,
Nickel-plated Steel, Gilt Sterling Silver,
Tortoise shell.

Assorted for every Degree of Short or Long Sight, and Guaranteed of first quality.

EVERY ASSISTANCE AND INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, an EUROPEAN GOVERNESS.

Answers by letter to "A.," care of Editor *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—A splendid collection FOR SALE at WALKER & COMPANY'S, Rampart Row.

WANTED, a FULL DRESS MEDICAL STAFF POUCH and BELT, in good condition. Apply "Z."

WANTED.

WANTED, by an ENGLISH GENTLEMAN some light employment in Bombay or up-country. Address "A. B.," Office of this Paper.

NOTICES.

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Head Master—Mr. A. D. Smeaton, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Miss. Smeaton, }
Music Master—Mr. Joseph Schmuck.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Se-
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Bombay, January, 1874.

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Carnac Iron Works, Bombay, 20th May 1875.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (Limited).

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NOTICE.—PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866, call-d "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers' Act 1866," and in the Matter of the Property and Credits of JAMES DOUGALL, late of Comracles, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, deceased, who died intestate at Comracles aforesaid on the 19th day of August 1875, and Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits was granted by the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, on the 18th day of November 1875, to JAMES MELVILLE, Attorney of Andrew Dougall, heretofore named, of Bombay, Esquire. NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being Creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of the said James Dougall deceased are required on or before MONDAY, the 31st day of January 1876, to send to the said Administrator at the Office of the Mofussil Company, Limited, at No. 28, Apollo Street, the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to Andrew Dougall, Esquire, of Strawberry Hill, Inverness, in Scotland, brother germas, and next of kin of the said James Dougall deceased, having regard only to the claims of which he shall have had notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's Estate or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or and over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 6th day of December 1875.

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he quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 18TH DEC. 1875.

Telegraphic communication by the Indo European line was restored this morning, but owing doubtless to the accumulation of work, the messages received during business hours were only of the 14th and 15th instant. Since then Reuter's subscription telegrams have come through up to yesterday morning, the latest up to the time of writing being the usual weekly figures from the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' circular.

The last public message received before the stoppage of communication was the opening report for Wednesday. The Cotton Market then was steady, probable sales 15,000 bales. We now learn that on the same day the tone at the close was firm, the sales reaching 20,000 bales, prices, however, being unchanged. On Thursday the market opened and closed firm, sales 15,000, actual imports 11,000, Fair Omrawattee being quoted 1/16d. per lb. higher.

Yesterday (Friday) morning, the opening tone was quiet but steady, probable sales 12,000, actual imports 5,000 bales. The weekly summary says that "Surats during the week were in better demand; some descriptions were rather scarce at from 1/16d. to ⅛d. per lb. higher." Good Fair New Oomra with the G. P. clause September (?) to February shipment via Cape was quoted at 5¼d. per lb. which shows no alteration since the beginning of the week.

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 17th instant was 2,410,000 bales of all kinds and 510,000 bales of Surats as against 2,350,000 and 570,000 bales respectively on the previous week.

The visible supply for the U. K. on the 17th instant exclusive of the stock in London compares with the previous week and the corresponding date last year as follows:—

	1875	Last Week	1874
Stock in Liverpool.....	483,000(?)	505,000	531,280
American afloat.....	330,000	300,000	364,000
East Indian ,, ...	100,000	110,000	112,000
	913,000	1,005,000	1,007,280
Price of Mid. Orleans.....	7¾d.	7 5/16d.	7¾d.
,, Fair Dhollera.....	4 11-16d.	4 11-16d.	4¼d.

From New York the latest date is only to the evening of the 10th instant and we are therefore still without full figures, but we give below a comparison of the Receipts at the ports so far as possible. Mid. Uplands on the spot continues at 13¼ cents, futures advanced 1/16 cent per lb. on the 15th, but receded to the same extent on the 16th. Gold is unaltered at 115¼ and Exchange on London at dols. 485½ per £ sterling.

	1875	1874	1873
Wednesday's Receipts.....	35,000	31,000	31,000
,, Exports to U. K.....	6,000	17,000	10,000
Thursday's Receipts	26,000	24,000	35,000
,, Exports to U. K....	12,000	4,000	9,000
Six days' Receipts.....	161,000	161,000	158,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sep.	1,923,000	1,785,000	1,505,000
,, Exports to U. K....	590,000	669,000	490,000

From Manchester in the absence of Friday's report there is nothing new. Reuter's statement of the shipments of Piece Goods and Yarns for India during the first fortnight of the current month shows full supplies of all kinds for Bombay but moderate for Calcutta.

The London General Produce Markets on Wednesday and Thursday showed no movement of any kind. At the Skin Sales 670,000 skins were offered. Goat Skins of heavy weights sold at ½d. to ¼d. lower. Sheep skins generally were ¼d. dearer. The weekly quotations for Metals mark an advance of £1 per ton in Copper Braziers, Sheathing being unchanged. Yellow Metal is quoted the same as on the previous Thursday 8d. to 8¼d. per lb. and Braziers are given at the same level which is correct is an advance of ¼d. per lb. Silesian Spelter is 5s. per ton higher.

Rupee Paper is the same as on Saturday last; Four 91, Fours-and-a-half 92½; Fives-and-a-half 96. Exchange on India 60 days' sight is quoted at 1s 9¾d. per Rupee.

The weekly return of the Bank of England gives the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities at 42½ against 42½ per cent. on the previous Thursday. The Reserve of Notes has increased by £375,000 and Bullion by 250,000, Discount being less by £812,500. Discount on 6 months' sight bills was still 2½ to 3 per cent.

The allotment of the Council drafts on India in London on Wednesday last gave £400,000 to Calcutta at an average of 1s 9·44d. against 19½ and £300,000 to Bombay at an average of 1s. 9·44d. against 1s. 9·6d. per rupee as the previous biddings. Tenders at 1s. 9 7/16d. on both places received 13 per cent. as against only 9 per cent. on the last occasion.

Consols on Friday morning were quoted at 93⅞. French Rentes at 104. Bar Silver at 56 7-16 per oz.

In STERLING EXCHANGE transactions to-day have been limited and rates are unaltered. The Banks have been better buyers on the whole, but the amount of private bills offering has been small. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 9½d.	per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 9¾d	,,
Credits 3 ,,	1s. 9¾d	,,
Documents 3 ,,	1s. 9 15-16d.	,,

On Calcutta we quote demand at 99 13/16 to ⅞, 60 days sight nominally 99⅝. For GOVERNMENT PAPER there is only a moderate enquiry. We call Fours, Rs. 101 13/16 to ⅞; Fours-and-a half, Rs. 102¾. Fives-and-a half, Rs. 107¼.

The SHARE MARKET is quiet with little change in anything except Spinning and Weaving scrip. Alliance are quoted Rs. 25, Bombay United Rs. 15, Dhurrumsey Rs. 5, Fleming Rs. 5, Great Eastern Rs. 25, Jewraz Ballco Rs. 5, Maneckjee Petit Rs. 5, Orientals Rs. 10 per share higher. Mofussil Company's shares have advanced to Rs. 385 and Berar Co. to Rs. 505 per share.

In COTTON there has been no actual change in prices, business having still been restricted by the absence of telegrams. Those now to hand, however, show that the late advance here in Good Fair Omra has been quite unwarranted and either Liverpool must advance or we must recede before we can look for any extent of business. A small lot of Hingunghaut has been bought at Rs. 216 and Sheagaum to class about fair at Rs. 176. Good Fair Omra may be quoted at Rs. 182, but no quantity is yet available even at that. Akote-February delivery Rs. 185 for candy full-pressed. Reports are current of large purchases of Ginned Broach having been made for March delivery at Rs. 210 per candy half-pressed but they require confirmation.

FREIGHTS are very dull and we have not heard of any engagements of importance. £2-3-9 is the nominal rate for ready cargo, forward, we do not hear of any business. There is still no sailing ship on the Liverpool berth.

PIECE GOODS continue dull and inactive and we cannot look for much activity now until after the holidays. Stocks in first hands are light, but indentors have received considerable additions to their stocks of late.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE CITY OF ABERDEEN, 551 tons, Captain G. Scale, will sail to-day for Galle, in ballast.

THE SHIP KIT CORSE N, 1,016 tons, Captain J. W. Spence, will sail to-day for Amherst, in ballast.

THE SHIP CASHMERE, 1 238 tons, Captain T. G. Thomson, will sail to-day for Hull with a general cargo.

THE BARQUE EURANCE, 325 tons, Captain D. G. Go', will sail to day for Mauritius with a general cargo and thirty deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. AVA, 1,766 tons, Captain Irvin, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE S.S. JAVA, 369 tons, Captain J. Kneen, sailed on Saturday last for Sheir, Aden, Jeddah and Hoodeida, with a general cargo and two hundred pilgrims.

THE FUTTEH ISLAM, 99 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Damaun, (December 16th), with a general cargo and three deck passengers.

THE S.S. GUY MANNERING, 2,114 tons, Captain C. Mann, will sail to-day for Aden and Jeddah, with a general cargo and nine Hundred deck pilgrims.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. GWALIOR, 1,719 tons, Captain J. C. Babcot, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Southampton via the Suez Canal with English Mail, and general cargo.

THE S. S. TARTAR, 1,467 tons, Captain J. Johnson, will sail to-day for Aden, Jeddah, Hoodeida and London via the Suez Canal with a general cargo and six hundred and thirty-six pilgrims.

THE S. S. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Coast and Goa, with a general cargo and seventy-one deck passengers. She sailed same day for same ports with a general cargo and one first class and thirty deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
17	H. M. S. Crocodile...	Sharpe	Portsmouth, Nov 9.
	Futt h Islam	Nacoda	Damaun, Dec 16.
18	Ganges (s)	Scott.....	London, Nov 14.
	Pehlwan (s)	Nacoda	Goa, Dec 16.
	Grundlovem	Middleton ...	Hull, Aug 4.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
18	Java (s)	Kneen	Shair, Aden, Jeddah.
	Pehlwan (s).....	Nacoda	Co-st and Goa.
	Ava (s).....	Irvin	Coast and Calcutta.
	Euphrates (s).....	Stevenson...	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Monarch	Banner	Rangoon.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday at:—

Steamer Tartar, Johnson, to Jeddah and London.
Steamer Guy Mannering, Mann, to Aden, Jeddah, &c.
Ship Cashmere, Thomson, to Hull.
Ship Kit Carson, Spence, to Amherst.
Barque Esperance, Go', to Mauritius.
Barque City of Aberdeen, Scale, to Galle.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last:—

Barque Suez E Vookis, to Colombo and Tuticorin.
Futteh Islam, to Mozambique.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
14	Middlesex	Massey	London, Aug 19.
	Dalcaraita	Turner	——, Aug 19.
	Mathilde	Besson	Covelong, Nov 16.
	Fairie	Emery	Cadiz, Aug 18.
15	H. M. S. Doris (s)..	Fremantle ...	Trincomallee.
	Falstaff	Grog	Sydney, Sept 3.
	Berkshire	Pain	Melbourne, Sept 1.
ec.			
14	Sir J. Lawrence(s)...	.....	.....
	Star of Albion..	.....	.....
15	Curlew (s).....	.....	.....
	C. of Manchester(s)...	.....	.....
	Sultan (s).....	.....	.....
	Majestic	.....	.....

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 6 Wheatlandside, ship, Sutherland, from Cardiff.
19 C N, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
24 Godavery, ss, Martimore, from Mauritius.
27 Cosmopolis, ship Lyons, from Cardiff.
28 Khartoum, E G Boat, Imbrahim Beg, from Zeila.
28 Medina, ss, Turner, from Zanzibar.
28 Punjaub, ss, Henderson, from Bombay.
29 Munsoura E, ss, Hussun, from Berberra.
30 Guy Mannering, ss, Mann, from Jeddah.
Dec. 1 Ang Lelfer, ss, Bjonk, from Singapore.
1 Rion, s, Zotoff, from Liverpool.
2 Bangalore, ss, Alderton, from Southampton.
2 Java, ss, Withers, from London.
3 Merkara, ss, Balentine from Calcutta.
3 Yorkshire, ss, Longley, from Calcut'a.
4 Chybassa, ss, Cosens. from London.
4 Oorria, ss, McMedl, from Greenock.
4 Naples, ss, Flindt, from Singapore.
4 President, barque, Valeur, from Shields.
4 Amazone, ss, Champnios, from Marseilles.
4 Poonah, ss, Angove, from Calcutta.
5 Kingston, ss, Chitham, from Colombo.
5 Acton, ss, Young, from Babuyia.
6 Negahiliah, E, ss, Vasphic, from Tadjoura.
6 Travancore, ss, Andrews, from Bombay.
6 America, ss, Stridberg, from Bombay.
6 Car.doc, ss, Young, from Bombay.
7 Aurrers, ss, Larrinags, from Masilla.
7 Zagazig, E, ss, Enin, from Zeila.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 1 Khartoum E G, boat. Imbrahim Beg, to Tadjoura.
2 C, N, ship, Nacoda, to Jeddah.
2 Medina, ss, Turner, to Bombay.
2 Guy Mannering, ss, Mann, to Bombay.
2 Ang Lelfer, ss, Bjonk, to Hamburg.
3 Bangalore, ss, Alderton, to Bombay.
3 Java, ss, Withers, to Kurrachee.
3 Merkara, ss, Balentine to London.
4 Punjaub, ss, Henderson, to Zanzibar.
4 Yorkshire, ss, Longley, to Lo don.
4 Chybassa, ss, Covens, to Calcutta.
4 Naples, ss, Flindt to London.
5 Oorria, ss, Mc Medl, to Calcutta.
5 Amazone, ss, Champnios, to China.
6 Poonah, ss, Angove, to London.
6 Kingston, ss, Chitham, to London.
6 Acton, ss, Young, to Marseilles.
6 Travancore, ss, Andrews, to Venice.
6 Godavery, ss, Martimore, to Mauritius.
6 Munsoura E ss, Hussun, to Berberra.
6 Caradoc, ss, Young, to Dunkerk
7 Aurrers, ss, Larrinags, to Liverpool.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Wheatlandside, ship, Sutherland, from Cardiff.
Cosmopolis, ship, Lyons, from Cardiff.
Batna, ss, Zotoff, from Liverpool.
President, barque, Valeur, from Shields.
Negahiliah E, ss, Vasphic, from Tadjoura.
America, ss, Stridberg, from Bombay.
Zagazig E, ss, Enin, from Zeila.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 18.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Tagus s, 50 boxes bar soap, Jooma Sukoor; 26 cases portwine, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sookhia.
Zante s, 4 packages plated ware, Fakira Batmul; 10 barrels soft soap, S S Narrelwalla; 50 boxes tin plates, Meyabhoy Tyebkhan.

FROM LONDON.

India s, 50 kegs red lead, H P Soares and Co.
Tagus s, 5 hogsheads portwine, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sookhia; 10 cases slates and 4 cases thread, Shaik Ahmed Noordin Rajpoot; 85 cases mat hes, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan.
Strathclyde s, 25 boxes tinned plates, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan.
Tartar s, 75 cases oilmanstore, A K Suruffally; 10 barrels tar, 5 barrel-pitch, Ebram A Currim; 200 kegs redlead, R L Santhern and Co; 2 casks zinc paint, Ebrahim Peerkhan.
Bangalore s, 26 cases hock, Cutler Palmer and Co; 1 case eau de cologne, Bolton and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Stelvia s, 1,715 bundles coir yarn, Tallub Arbee; 50 bales wool, Jaitha Pursotum; 25 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 50 bales wool, Lilladhur Govindjee.
Zampa s, 64 bales cotton, Jairam Dyal; 15 bales wool, Remoobhoy Mahamed; 1,000 bags linseed, Finlay Scott and Co.
Zante s, 125 bales wool and 150 bales cotton, Cullianjee Pittambher; 4,125 bundles coir yarn, Morarjee Natha; 130 cwts coir yarn, Shamjee Pudomsee.
Tagus s, 130 cwts B horns, Neneeshhoy Allarukhia.
Macedonia s, 57 bales cott n, Muthoordas Vithuldas.

FOR LONDON.

Tartar s, 31 bales coir fiber Veerchund Hemraz; 509 bags rapeseed, Finlay Scott and Co; 25 cases mother of pearl shells, Jessraff Latiff.
Cathay s, 200 bags rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 53 cases olibanum' Peerbhoy Asser; 28 cases 'olibanum, G H J Mahamed; 19 bales skins, G K M L M Ebram and Co; 26 bales skins, P H A C Meears Sheik and Co; 3 bales hides, H Sunkoor H Abdoola; 85 pieces E teeth, Suriff Durvesh; 27 bundles E teeth, Currimboy Ebram; 33 pieces E teeth, Moolchund Jumnadass; 165 pieces E teeth, Veerchund Jastha; 261 pieces E teeth, and 73 cwts moye teeth, Currimbhoy Allooboy; 88 pieces E teeth, Datoobhoy Deesa; 115 pieces E teeth, Moorabhoy Premjee; 24 pieces E teeth, Sadasir Gopinath; 103 pieces 2 bundles E teeth, Mamedjee Adumjee; 41 pieces E teeth, Guneshdass Surowjee; 115 cwts Coolfa, Joomabhoy Lalljee.
Khiva s, 13 bags ginger, P and O S N Co; 110 bales coir yarn, Moorarjee Natha; 625 bags myrabollams, Dyall Dharsee.
James Darke s, 200 sacks olibanum, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bangalore s, 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bangalore s, 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA
BOMBAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 1875.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	29·928
Temperature of the Air	80 3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·2
Dew Point	68 7
Relative humidity of Air	0·889
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	88·2
Minimum do. do	72·8
General Direction of wind...NNE, NE, ENE, WNW, NNW, NNE.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	180

HIGH COURT.—20TH DECEMBER.

Before the Honourable Sir CHARLES SARGENT.

For further directions on Commissioner's Report.
1192-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Jumnadass Davidass and others vs Framjee Jeevun and others—Fletcher & Smith.

LONG CAUSES.

271-75—Khunderow Morojee—Goonaba Narrayen vs Chundroo bai—Jefferson and Payne—Part heard.
432-75—Jamsetji C Cama—Framee Dossabhoy Wadia and others vs Purmanundass Narrondass and others—Janardhun and G.
5-75—Jehanser Framjee—Dadamseja Noor Mahomed vs Goolbetee, widow—Khunderow Morojee.
415-75—M H Khan—Sha Goolabchund Nemchund vs Lilladhur Kalliandjee and others—H Bicknell.
339-75—M H Khan—Sha Goolabchund Nemchund vs Villa Bhima and others.—H Bicknell.
306-74—Prescot and Winter—Nusserwance Arlaseer W vs The Trustees of the Port of Bombay—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.

LONG CAUSE.

116-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Kubbee vs Navibai widow—Shapoorji and Thacurdass, Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner and Rimington, Hore and Langley —Part heard.

Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.
(Ecclesiastical side.)

In the Goods of Honaje Ellapa Mistery, deceased—A Framjee Bheema, widow of the said deceased vs Geerjebai widow of the said deceased—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
In the matter of the last will and testament of Tricumjee Veljee, late of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased—Prescot and Winter—Bai Kessurbai widow vs Narronjee Waljee, Dewjee Waljee and Mohunjee Waljee—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.

LONG CAUSES.

412-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Narrorjee Shamjee and another vs Odhoorji Gegga and another—Chalk and Turner.
267-75—K Morojee—Mancklal Atmaram vs Muncherjee Dinshaw—F Cowasjee.
84-75—A Framjee—Charles Henry Emmett vs Pallonjee Bomonjee Wania—P Cowasjee.
240-73—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy vs Gokuldass Jadhoy and another.
255-73—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy vs Karson Sagan.
441-75—M H Khan—Mul'oo Khan and another vs Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India &c—Mr Hearn
191-75—Prescot and Winter—Ludwig Knoop and another vs Sha Vallubhoy Gopaldass and others—Crawford and Bovey.
386-75—In person—Jumnadass Kirpall vs Dulsookroy Ramlal.
353-75—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy vs Gokuldass Dewjee—K Morojee.
370 75—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Sallay Mahomed and others vs Hureedass Purseram and another—Fletcher and Smith.
374-75—Macfarlane and Skinsey—Hajee Sallay Mahomed and others vs Surooljan Bhaya—Fletcher and Smith.
373-75—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Sallay Mahomed and others vs Motichund Sutookchund—Fletcher and Smith.
372-75—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Sallay Mahomed and others vs Vussonjee Cursonjee—Fletcher and Smith.
371-75—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Sallay Mahomed and others vs Keswarjee Toolseydas.
375-75—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Sallay Mahomed and others vs Tricumjee Luckmichund.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE KEMBALL.

LONG CAUSES.

310-75—Jefferson and Payne—Sadashew Ragoonath vs The B B & C I Railway Co—Prescot and Winter—Part heard.
295-75—J C Cama—Adurjee Dadabhoy vs Gordhundass Goculdas —Macfarlane and Kipsey.
519-75—Janardhun and Ghandhibhoy—G J Mody vs Madhowrao Annanath and others—Chalk and Turner.
573-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Laljee Cutchra and others vs W Nicol and Company.
574-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Sarrabai widow vs Jan Mahomed Ebram A Framjee.
551-75—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Mulloo Ramji vs Dewjee Ramjee and another—Jefferson and Payne.
491-75—M H Khan—Bai Mutter vs Manockbai Damodhurdass—Tyabjee and Sayani.
297-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Borah Hasanbhoy Cadurbhoy vs Thacker Devjee Hirjee—G S Judge.
153-75—Mooljee and Bomonjee—Gopalgeer Jairamgeer vs Mancorebai widow—Shapurjee and Thacurdass.
278-75—Mr Balfour, Ins & B—Framjiwundass Jugjeewundass vs William Loudon—Tyabjee nd Sayani.
230-75—In person—Mahomed Kasum and others vs Mahomed Bajan and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 16.

Playfayor, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, from Kamptee.

DECEMBER 17.

Molley, Surg, Bombay Med Dept, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Burrows, Surg Major, Bombay 15th Regt N I, on leave, from Poona.

DECEMBER 18.

Robertson, Major, Madras Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Little, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, from England.
Hughes, Lieut Col, Bengal 63rd Regt, on duty, from England.
Western, Captain, Bengal R E, from furlough, from England.
Hamer, Col, Bengal Cantt Maj, on leave, from Allahabad.
Westmeatt, Col, Bengal 2nd Cav H C, on duty, from Bolaram.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 18.

Little, Bt Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Jubbulpore.
Seward, Conductor, Madras Ord Dept, on duty, to Madras.
West, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Sanglee.
Joh stone, Dy Surg Genl, Bombay Ind Med Dept, on duty, to Tanah.
Crawford, Captain, Bombay 68th L I, to rejoin, to Indore.
Clarke, Lieut Col, Bombay R A, on duty, to Poona.
Fowle, Lieut, Bengal R A, on duty, to Morar.
Goldamid, Sub-Lieut, Bengal 22nd Regt, on duty, to Shahjehanpore.

DECEMBER 19.

Anthony, Surg, Bengal A M D, on duty, to Deolalee.
Creagh, Surg, Bengal A M D, on duty, to Deolalee.
LeMatter, Surg, Madras A M D, on duty, to Madras.
Grenfell, Sub Con, Madras Ord Dept, on duty, to Madras.
Montmorency, Col, Bengal 59th Foot, on duty, to Agra.
Kelly, Captain, Bengal 1 3rd, The Butt on duty, to Calcutta.
Ellamy, Major, Bengal 3rd Foot, on duty, to Calcutta.
Wilkinson, Captain, Bengal 45th Foot, on duty, to Deolalee.
Garnett, Captain, Beng-17nd Foot, on duty, to Deolalee.
Hasley, Captain, Bengal R E, on duty, to Calcutta.
Vincent, Sub-Lieut, Beng-l 73rd Foot, on duty to Delhi.
Western, Captain, Bengal R E, to rejoin, to Morar.
Collingwood Major, Bengal R E, on duty, to Morar.
Sluett, Major, Bengal 22nd Regt, on duty, to Shahjehanpore.
Davies, Lieut, Bengal 22nd Regt, on duty, to Shahjehanpore.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, HEAD QUARTERS,
POONA, 18 h Dec 1875.

H E the C-in-C will proceed on a Tour of Inspect'on to the Belgaum Dist accompanied by the undermentioned officers:—
The Depy Adjt General of the Army; The Depy Qr Mr Genl of the Army; The Military Secy and one Aide-de-Camp.
The following memorandum of the dates on which His Excellency will be at the several stations is published for information:—
Embarks at Bombay, 1st Jan 1876; Karwar, 3rd 4th and 5th Jan 1876; Honore, 6th Jan 1876; Dharwar, 7th Jan 1876; Belgaum, 23rd Jan 1876; Kolhapur 25th Jan 1876; Satara, 27th Jan 1876; and Poona, 29th Jan 1876.
All communications for the Adjt-General's and Qr-Mr Genl's Dept to be forwarded to Poona as usual.
Letters for the Military Secy to His Excellency are to be directed to the care of the Adjt-Genl, Poona.
The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment:—
19th Foot—Lt-Col C F L Way having completed five years' service in the appointment of 1st Wing Subn, with the rank of Capt, is re-appointed 1st Wing Subn, dated 11th Dec 1875.
With reference to G G O No 827 of 13th instant, Surg, J P Greany, M D, is placed on general Hill Duty.
Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having been permitted to exchange to the Battalions of their Regts specified:—
25th Foot—Capt and Local Maj J Harger, 1st Battn, and Capt S P L'a Konareki, 2nd Battn.
The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India on the dates specified.—
Col B Little, 8 C. Comdt 25th Regt N I. Capt F C Singleton 8 C, Adjt 28th Regt N I, and Capt R A Sarrt, Bt Fngrs, Examiner Guaranteed Railway Accounts. 9th December 1875.
Surg Maj J G Asher, M D, Indian Medical Dept, 12th Nov 1875, and Surg Maj A N E Riddell, in medical charge 16th Regt N I, 15 Dec 1875.
The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard Test:—
2nd Battalion 7th Foot—Capt R H Maude, No 210 Serjt A Drake 49th Bde, No 683 Private A Wood, and No 2388 Private W R Wright.
106th Foot—Sch-Lieut R M Greenfield.
Indian Medical Dept—Surg A P Adams.
Serjt John Wheeler, Ordnance Dept, is remanded to C Bds R H A in view to his discharge being carried out.
The services of Serjt Henry Hopkins, 83rd Regt, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, P W D.
The following orders are confirmed:—
56th Foot—Regtl order, dated 1st Nov. 1875, appointing Lt H P Molineux, Offg Instructor of Musketry, vice Prickett.
Regtl Order, dated 6th Dec 1875 appointing Lt A Pringle, to officiate as Asst Instructor of Musketry in the absence of any qualified officer, vice Molineux.
103d Regt N I—Regtl order, dated 12th Dec 1875, directing Maj J A Gayer, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, and Capt H L Walker 1st wing Subn, to officiate as Wing Officer in addition to his own duties, in succession to Lt-Col Creagh proceeding on furlough.
The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—
Royal—Lt A M Bunge, to extension, to study the language.
per Troopship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.
25th Foot (2nd Battalion)—Paymaster (Honorary Capt) R H Forlong, to Bombay, from 15th Dec 1875, to 14th Jan. 1876, n extension, on medical certificate.
Surg Maj S S Shipton, M D, to remain in Poona, from 29th Nov to 28th Dec 1875, in ext-nsion on medical certificate.
98th Foot—Lt J W S Mercer, to remain at Bombay, from 10th Jany to 10th March in extension, to study the language.
Staff Corps—Col J H Champion, Comdt 12th N I, to Mahableshwar, from 16th Dec 1875 to 15th Jany 1876, on medical certificate.
General List—Capt J M Madden, 1st Wing Subn 16th Regt N I, to remain in Poona, from 1st to 31st Dec 1875, in extension on, medical certificate.

OVERLAND SUMMARY
OF
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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Latest Telegrams.
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GILDER—December 19th, on Sunday, at 7, Hornby Row, the wife of the Rev. Chas. Gilder, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MACNEE—WARTENBY—December 14th, at St. Mary's Church Poona, by the Rev. G. A. F. Watson, H. C. Macnee, Head Master Bishop's High School, to Florence Maud Wartenby.

DEATHS.

CLARKE—December 19th, at No. 12, Mclow's Street, Matilda, the wife of J. A. Clarke, Esq., Govt. Telegraph Dept., aged 37 years.—deeply regretted
RAMSDEN—December 18th, at Jubbulpore, Leonard Williams, son of Mr. John Ramsden, C. E., aged 12 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DARLING—December 11th, at Cochin, the wife of Mr. Robert Darling, of the Bank of Madras, prematurely of a son, still born.
MCLEOD—December 11th, at Sylhet, the wife of G. F. McLeod Esq., Assistant Commissioner, of a daughter.
RICE—December 11th, at Meerut, the wife of Lieutenant J. T. Rice, Royal Engineers of a son, who lived but a few minutes.
TOKER—December 14th, at Agra, 1875 the w fe of Captain A E. Toker, B. S. C., of a daughter, still born.

MARRIAGE.

BLOOMFIELD—MURRAY—December 13th, at St Andrew's Church, Calcutta, 1875, by the Rev. J. McA. Thomson, G. A. F. Bloomfield of Tewarrah, Tirhoot, to Mary Anne Murray, youngest daughter of the late John Murray, Esq., of Sar Bank, Cumberland.

DEATH.

ALLDRITT—December 17th, at Madras, Camo Northey Alldritt, Solicitor, son of Captain Alldritt, R. N., of Asby-de-la Zouche, Leicestershire, England.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1875.

THE exploration of Central Africa is now nearly completed. The Royal Geographical Society, with whom Mr. Stanley's successes have always gone somewhat against the grain, will rejoice exceedingly in the happy conclusion of the enterprise undertaken by the English expedition under Lieutenant Cameron. This expedition has travelled right across Africa, from Zanzibar and Ujiji to S. Paul de Loanda at the mouth of the Congo River, and has thus accomplished the journey on which Livingstone had set his heart, but which he did not live to do more than attempt. Mr. Stanley's recent travels have solved conclusively one great geographical problem, by showing that the Victoria Nyanza is one lake fed by a great river at the south-east, and not one of a series of lakes, so that the sources of the Nile must be in the mountains from which this river issues and not further south; and we may hope that Lieutenant Cameron, on his part, has achieved an equal triumph in tracing the true course of the Congo.

THE immediate political consequences of the acquisition by England of a direct interest in the financial fortunes of Egypt have been somewhat unexpected. Instead of helping to extend the authority and dominions of the Khedive, British protection has been found to involve a restriction of His Highness's ambition within well-defined limits. The British Government had conquest in Abyssinia and Zanzibar made it resolved upon the Straits into Asia, their power will be completely shattered, and their name as a nation will perhaps disappear from history. The Wahabee fanatics, whom the Turks have striven to extirpate, will regain their former influence and dominions in Arabia; and nothing is more likely than that this energetic sect, which has been repressed but not crushed, and which has numerous disciples all through the East, will continually make new religious and territorial conquests, till it reanimates the Mahommedan world with something of that proselytising fervour which inspired the fierce followers of the early Caliphs.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

OUR Overland Summary to-day contains, in addition to the usual week's intelligence, a full account, from our Special Correspondent with the Prince of Wales, of the Prince's visit to Colombo and Kandy, his landing at Tuticorin, journey, reception at and the public rejoicings during his week's visit to Madras up to the time of His Royal Highness's departure for Calcutta.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE CAMP OF EXERCISE.

ALLAHABAD, 19TH DEC.

Lord Napier left Delhi for Calcutta yesterday accompanied by Generals Lumsden and Roberts, Colonel Dillon and Captains Napier and Rose, and will return about the 3rd proximo. The Cavalry and Artillery divisions break up on 21st and 22nd instant, and join their respective Army divisions remaining till the 10th.

The whole army will receive the Prince here on 11th. Will march past and a ball will be given on the 12th. Games on the 17th and break up about 20th proximo.

The Cavalry division was reviewed yesterday; it was a splendid sight.

MHOW RACES.

MHOW, 19TH DEC.

THE STARKEY CUP.

Saracen	1
Dutchman	2

Time—two minutes fifty nine seconds. Won very easily.

GIVE AND TAKE.

Syrian	1
Bijou	2

Won by half a length. Time—one minute fifty-eight seconds.

INDORE PURSE.

Saracen	1
Pathfinder	2

Time one minute fifty-seven seconds. Won in a canter.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PRINCE AT MADRAS.

MADRAS, 18TH DEC.

The Prince yesterday attended the children's Fête at the People's Park. Over 14,000 children of all castes and creeds were feated.

The Prince afterwards held a parade of all the troops in garrison and dined with the Commander-in-Chief in the evening.

The illuminations last night were most successful and effective. The surf along the Beach Road was illuminated producing a beautiful effect. Towards midnight the Prince attended a magnificent public entertainment at Royapooram terminus, which had been transformed for the occasion into a most gorgeously decorated hall. The Prince on entering was presented with an address of welcome from the Municipality which ought to have been read the day he arrived. A handsome casket accompanied the address. The Prince read his reply.

An entertainment consisting of nautch, dances, songs and native drama then followed lasting till past three this morning. The whole affair was most successful of its kind yet witnessed. The Maharajas of Travancore and Visianagram and the Prince of Arcot besides other Chiefs were present.

The Serapis sails for Calcutta to-day at 3 P.M.

ARRIVAL OF CHIEFS AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, 19TH DEC.

The following Chiefs have already arrived at Calcutta: the Maharajahs of Benares, Punnah, Rewah, Scindia, Jeypore, Puttiala, Cashmere, Holker, Begum of Bhopal, Rajah of Jheend, and several minor Chiefs.

The Viceroy has received and returned their visits.

Grand preparations are being made for the illuminations and decorations. The public ball at the Town Hall promises to be very grand.

The weather is very fine.

THE CALCUTTA PROGRAMME OF THE PRINCE'S VISIT.

CALCUTTA, 19TH DEC.

The following programme has been issued:—

Thursday, the 23rd. The Prince lands at Prinsepp's Ghaut, whence there will be a grand procession to Government House.

Friday, the 24th—In the morning the Prince receives visits from native Chiefs. In the evening he witnesses a display of fireworks at the race-stand and afterwards drives through the illuminated streets.

Saturday 25th—In the morning the Prince attends service at the Cathedral. In the afternoon proceeds to Barrackpore where he remains till Monday morning, returning to Calcutta by river, he then receives the remaining visits of the Chiefs. In the afternoon he attends the Lieutenant Governor's Garden party and dines at Belvedere; at night he attends the ball at Government House.

Tuesday 28th—The Prince returns the visits of the Chiefs; in the afternoon holds a levee at Government House; at night attends a native entertainment.

Wednesday, 29th—The Prince returns the visits to the remaining Chiefs. On the afternoon attends the races. At night proceeds on a sporting expedition in the neighbourhood of Goalundo, returning to Calcutta on the 31st, in the afternoon; in the evening he attends a public ball at the Town Hall.

Saturday, 1st—The Prince attends the installation ceremony of the Star of India in the camp on the Maidan. At night he visits the English Theatre.

Sunday 2nd.—He attends service at the Cathedral.

Monday 3rd.—Visits the University Hall and Medical College. In the evening proceeds to Bankipore.

LIEUT. CAMERON'S AFRICAN EXPEDITION.

LONDON, 16TH DEC.

The African Expedition, under Lieutenant Cameron, reached St. Paul de Loanda successfully on the 19th ultimo, having travelled the distance from Ujiji.

EGYPT AND ABYSSINIA.

It is stated that at the request of the British Government 62 (P 6) Egyptian ships have been recalled from Zanzibar.

THE TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES.

H. M. Troopship Euphrates, arrived at Portsmouth to-day.

THE AMERICAN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, 16TH DEC.

Congress has adopted by 232 votes against 18, a resolution discountenancing a third Presidential term.

THE SENATORIAL ELECTION IN FRANCE.

PARIS, 16TH DEC.

The Legitimists, Bonapartists and Republicans in the Assembly have, by a close coalition, secured the election of a majority of the 75 Senatorial candidates proposed by the Left.

EGYPT AND ABYSSINIA.

CAIRO, 16TH DEC.

The Egyptian Expedition to Abyssinia will either be confined to exacting satisfaction or to a mere military demonstration.

TURKISH REFORMS. THE SULTAN'S FIRMAN.

LONDON, 15TH DEC.

The Northern Powers will submit the schmes of reform to be exacted from Turkey, to the signatories of the treaty of Paris before presenting them to the Porte; meanwhile, however, the Sultan is taking the initiative. Yesterday a Firman was promulgated which establishes perfect legal equality between the Musulman and non Musulman population; non Musulmans shall be eligible as Judges, Provincial Councillors, and Tax-Collectors; taxation to be fairly distributed, oppressive taxes lightened, forced labour abolished and powers of the Governors more defined; non Musulmans may acquire landed property and have a guarantee for religious toleration.

The Northern Powers distrust the sincerity of the reforms above contemplated on account of their radical character.

THE EGYPTIANS IN ABYSSINIA.

The announcement of the Egyptian defeat published on the 27th ultimo turns out to have been most disastrous; nearly 2,000 were killed. The Khedive is collecting a large force for fresh operations.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY.

LONDON, 17TH DEC.

The Queen has left Windsor Castle for Osborne H. R. H. The Princess of Wales accompanied by her children left England on the 15th for Copenhagen.

CALAMITY AT BREMEN HAVEN.

There has been a terrible explosion of Dynamite at Bremen Haven. Sixty eight persons were killed and upwards of one hundred injured. The explosion originated in a plot for the destruction of the American steamer Mosella, in order to recover heavy insurances which had been effected on that vessel. The author of the explosion confessed to the plot and died from the wounds he received in an attempt at suicide.

A COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN BELGIUM.

A colliery explosion has just occurred in Belgium in which 110 persons were killed.

BRITISH INDIAN SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

THE Directors of the Eastern Telegraph Company have decided to duplicate the cables between Suez and Bombay.

It has also been decided to lay a cable from Rangoon to Penang.

The Eastern Telegraph Co.'s steamer Chiltern left Aden yesterday for the locality of the break in the Aden Suez Cable. Restoration of communication is daily expected.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 18TH DEC., 2-57 P.M.

Mail Steamer Kashgar, from Bombay, arrived.

GALLE, 19TH DEC., 3-50 P.M.

Steamer Malwa, from Aden, arrived.

MADRAS, 19TH DEC., 7-15 P.M.

H. M. S. Serapis, Osborne and Raleigh, sailed for Calcutta, at 65 P.M. The Daphne sailed for Calcutta on the 18th.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

19TH DECEMBER.

Maximum time of messages received in transit from United Kingdom 109 hours 10 minutes.

Minimum time, 42 hours 35 minutes.

Average time occupied, 87 hours 50 minutes.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their meeting on Thursday, made no alteration in the rate of interest or discount.

THE Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, will meet in the Council Hall, Secretariat, on Tuesday the 4th day of January 1876, at midday.

THE Cotton shipped from Ports in Sind, in the Bombay Presidency, to Foreign or External Ports, during the month of November 1875, amounted to 637 bales or 2,47,744 lbs. or 387 Candies and 64 lbs. of the value of Rs. 63,420.

COLONEL HYDE, the Master of the Calcutta Mint, who goes home in February on two years' furlough will, it is said, hold, during his furlough, the appointment just vacated by General Strachey;—probably retiring at the end of his two years.

THE picture of Government House, Parell, Bombay, in the number for Nov. 20 of the *Illustrated London News*, is from an original sketch by Sir Bartle Frere, the same from which the vignette in Miss Frere's charming collection of Bombay folk-lore, "Old Deccan Days," was taken.

IN a telegram sent from Baroda by the *Times'* special Correspondent, we read as follows:—The statement of the Press that Madhava Rao had abandoned the intention of inviting the Correspondents to dinner in consequence of instructions is utterly unfounded, and has been denied by the Madhava Rao himself.

As some misconception may arise relative to the recent proclamation issued by Sir William Jervois in Perak, we (the *Times*) are authorised to state that the instructions sent out to him are to the effect that he should confine himself to inflicting punishment on the authors of the recent outrage, and providing for the security of life and property; but that he is now, as from the first, instructed to abstain from all policy in the direction of annexation.

WE learn from a Madras paper that the Prince of Wales has, with much reluctance, expressed his decided inability to go to Bangalore. His Royal Highness has shown every desire to soothe the wounded feelings of the disappointed Bangaloreans, and the other day he gave special audience to some of them who arrived after the Levee, and personally desired them to tell their friends how very sorry he was that he could not visit the station.

FROM the accounts of the Trade and Navigation of British India for the first four months of the current financial year ended the 31st of July last, compared with those of the corresponding period of last year, it appears that the total value of imports, exclusive of treasure, was Rs. 12,27,87,793 as against Rs. 11,11,51,296. The value of treasure imported was Rs. 1,72,75,974 as against Rs. 3,49,16,592. The total value of exports was Rs. 22,33,23,079 as compared with Rs. 20,58,47,004, and of treasure exported Rs. 2,06,517 as against Rs. 45,56,929. The gross amount of import duty collected was Rs. 1,38,06,960 as against Rs. 1,36,66,017, and that of export duty Rs. 30,48,172 as against Rs. 19,74,339.

THE *Railway Service Gazette*, a Jubbulpore journal, states that the Deputy Commissioner, Major H. C. E. Ward, met with an accident the other day whilst out tiger-shooting in the neighbourhood of Kutnee Murwarra. The elephant on which Major Ward was riding swerved, it is said, in such a manner that Major Ward lost his balance and fell off the elephant, and has been considerably bruised and hurt by the fall. The first account we heard was that he had been considerably mauled by the tiger, but since then we have learnt on reliable authority that a Malgoozar, a landholder who was out with Major Ward assisting in the sport was the person who was attacked by the tiger, who munched up his left hand to the wrist, and otherwise injured the arm and side and crushed the hip bone, so as to render the man's life precarious, we are very sorry to say.

THE *Athenæum* (Nov. 21):—Through the courtesy of the editor of the *Bombay Gazette* we have been favoured, by the last mail from India, with an early copy of "Maclean's Guide to Bombay," the publication of which has been hastened to meet the occasion of the Prince of Wales's visit to India. It is the first Guide to Bombay that has been published, and is at once so full and accurate and thoroughly readable, that it is never likely to be superseded. It is modestly called a compilation, but it is essentially an original work, as might be expected from its accomplished and scholarly editor, Mr. J. M. Maclean, the editor also of the *Bombay Gazette*. We cordially recommend it to all our readers who either know Bombay or are about to visit it, and to all who may require such a Guide as a work of reference regarding the most populous and wealthy city of our Eastern Empire.

THE following official communication relating to Perak affairs is published in the London papers:—

"Colonial Office, Nov. 23, 1875.

"A despatch received at the Colonial Office yesterday throws light upon the action of the Governments of the Straits Settlements immediately before the outbreak.

"It encloses three proclamations, which are apparently those referred to in the first official telegrams as having been posted and subsequently torn down.

"The first of these proclamations, sealed by Sultan Abdullah on the 2nd of October, acknowledges the British Residents and any other British officers appointed to reside in Perak, to be judges, with power to punish all crimes and try all cases, and to appoint magistrates.

"The second, sealed by the Sultan on the same day, acknowledges the same Residents and officers to be the Sultan's representatives, to carry out in his name all the affairs of the country, as well as to collect and expend all the revenues, and to appoint all the datus and pungkulus, and, in fine, to act in order all the affairs of the country.

"The third proclamation, signed by Sir W. Jervois on the 15th of October, declares that Her Majesty's Government in compliance with the request of the Sultan and Chiefs of Perak, have determined to administer the Government of Perak in the name of the Sultan; and that, to this end, the Governor is about to appoint officers, who will be styled Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners of the Queen, to carry on the government of the State; and that a Malay Council of Rajahs of Perak of the highest rank will be appointed to aid the said Commissioners in matters touching the affairs of the Government of Perak."

In consequence of the rising in Malay and the call for re-inforcements from home, part of the 77th Regiment left Woolwich on Nov. 24th on a short notice, for the East, being escorted to the railway station by the band of the regiment and a host of their comrades.

THE ceremony of unveiling the Statue of Lord Lawrence, the site for which had been fixed opposite the South Gate of Government House, Calcutta, took place on Wednesday afternoon at half past four o'clock. Among those present were Sir Richard Temple, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Right Revd. Dr. Milman, Lord Bishop of Calcutta, Sir William Muir, the Hon. Mr. Bayley, Sir Andrew Clarke, Sir Douglas Forsyth, the Hon'ble Mr. Hope, General Ranadip Sing of Nepal, the Hon'ble Mr. Cowie, the Hon'ble Raja Krishna Bahadur, His Highness the Maharaja of Benares, His Highness the Maharaja of Panna, the Hon'ble Mr. Macpherson, the Hon'ble Mr. Louis S. Jackson; the Hon'ble Mr. Glover, the Hon'ble Mr. Schalch, the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds, the Hon'ble Kristodas Pal, Babu Digambar Mitra, Nawab Amir Ali Khan, Raja Harendra Krishna, Babu Kunjulal Banarji, Mr. MacEwen and a large number of other gentlemen. There was also a large attendance of ladies. A few minutes after the appointed hour, His Excellency the Viceroy and Sir Henry Norman drove up and were received right gladly. His Excellency having got upon the platform temporarily erected alongside of the statue. After an address from Sir R. Temple and from the Viceroy, His Excellency proceeded to unveil the statue amidst loud cheers. The statue is said to be about as good a likeness of Lord Lawrence as could possible have been executed, and a large number of people flocked round the spot after the Viceroy, the Lieutenant-Governor, and others had left

THE PRINCE IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT WITH THE PRINCE.]

(Concluded from Saturday's "Bombay Gazette.")

THE JOURNEY OF THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS TO TUTICORIN.

The special correspondents embarked in the Nagotna at Colombo immediately after the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new Harbour Works. The night was beautiful and pleasant, notwithstanding that some excitement was occasionally caused by our too close approach to some native vessel unprovided with lights. The skipper said that one of the greatest nuisances that the commanders of steamers have to put up with is native vessels sailing gaily away without lights, and putting all their trust in Providence; and I daresay the evil is one which the Ceylon Government ought to endeavour to cope with. When we got well out into the Gulf of Manaar, which from all time has been noted as a place full of danger to the navigator, the swell upon the waters had risen considerably and the old Nagotna, which is well-known in Bombay harbour, rolled about in a very intoxicated sort of manner. As the day advanced the scene became worse and the specials began to look at the little steamer in a very desponding way. "No man is a hero to his valet" embodies the truth that a great man in ridiculous circumstances fails to excite dignified emotions. The great "Specials" whose names have been bandied about the world by fame were ludicrous in their distress. The nonentity had succumbed to circumstances over which he had no control; the artists looked sorrowfully at the splendid seascape crowded with white crests; the importance of the 'largest circulation in the world" had been momentarily washed away; your own "Special" blessed the Nagotna with strange beatifications. But as even Napoleon would have looked absurd trying to control his emotions and his legs at the same time in an old tub upon a rough sea, the world has little cause to rejoice over the sorrows of the specials on their voyage from Colombo to Tuticorin. The night we spent on the 9th was full of wretchedness. We thought we were going to the bottom every minute, and our agony was increased with the reflection that probably none of us would have an opportunity of describing the event in our own journals before any of the other papers could get hold of the news. The servants were completely miserable, and one poor Hindoo drew tears from us all by the following incident. Staggering up to his agonised master, he drew forth an old handkerchief, unrolled three or four rupees, said he was sure he would never survive, and requested that the money might be sent to his wife and family at Surat. He was rolled off his legs several times during the progress of this pathetic episode, and when he had made his last "dying speech and confession" he crawled to his couch on deck and emitting a portentous groan covered his head in a sheet. When day broke next morning, the ancient mariner in command of the Nagotna said he scarcely knew where he was, and moreover added, "Some o' you gentlemen must ha' com away without paying your washerwoman; for I never spent such a bad night in the Nagotna afore." However all's well that ends well. By ten o'clock we had sighted land, and at noon the skipper brought the Nagotna to an anchor three or four miles off Tuticorn. We all entered a large cargo boat which tacked about until we were tired among the sand banks that abound off Tuticorin. Fortunately Captain Phipps, Master Attendant, observed our distress, and came off to meet us in the Margaret Northcote, a small steamer which is employed in looking after the pearl fisheries.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE AT TUTICORIN.

The steamer took us in tow and soon dropped us alongside the jetty where we learned that the Serapis had arrived on the preceding night, and that the Prince had landed in the forenoon and proceeded to Madura. Tuticorin used to be one of the most prosperous settlements belonging to the Dutch in consequence of the pearl fisheries of which they used to have a monopoly. It is not so important now-a-days as it was 150 years ago; the pearl fisheries have declined greatly; and even large game which used to infest the strip of country that lies between Tuticorin and Comorin, have deserted it. To such an extent did tigers multiply in this part of Southern India that, according to a letter written in 1870 and quoted by Mr. Nelson in his admirable treatise upon Madura country, "with the exception of Tuticorin, there was not a single town or even large village to be seen along the whole coast from Cape Comorin to the Pamben Pass, a distance of forty leagues." From the jetty to the shore there was when the Prince landed a covered footpath which led into a large hall about 200 feet long and 50 broad. Aisles of pillars were on each side, and the roof was covered with beautiful tinsel. These pillars were rather a curiosity, for whereas they now looked as symmetrical and white as though they had just left the hands of the builder, they were nothing more than trunks of palms covered with straw, beaten into shape, and chunamed. In the centre of the hall a throne, the dais of which was covered with red cloth, was erected, whence through the opposite vista of pillars a view could be obtained of the shipping in the harbour. Every available vessel sported bunting, and in the distance the Serapis and the Osborne were seen to be similarly decorated. His Royal Highness was received by Mr. Robinson, Senior Member of Council in the Madras Government, and the local officials, and after staying a short time in the Pavilion, during which he was presented with an address on behalf of the Municipality and a handsome pair of elephant tusks, H. R. H. moved along a covered pathway to the station. He was saluted by a battery of Royal Artillery, and a company of 89th Regiment did duty as guard of honour. After waiting a short time at the station, where Captain Phipps showed him a quantity of pearls that had been obtained during the last early fishery season the special train was got ready, and entering it with his staff, he was soon on the way to Madura. The Tuticorin ladies and gentlemen were sorry that the Prince did not stay longer among them, as they had gone to considerable expense in preparing to give him a hearty reception; but they may consider this fact as a consolation, that they had a fleeting glimpse of the Prince while larger and more important places than Tuticorin, such as Bangalore, will not have even that satisfaction. All the stations along the line made some attempts at decoration.

THE PRINCE AND THE TINNEVELLY MISSIONARIES.

At Maniacha, the junction for Tinnevelly, which has always shared with Madura the honour of being the head-quarters of English, American and Roman Catholic missions, a deputation of Christian teachers waited upon the Prince, chief among whom was the venerable Dr. Caldwell, who has done splendid service for his country and religion in this remote part of India. A vast number of native Christian children accompanied the missionaries, and when the Prince alighted they sang "God save the Queen" in Tamil. Dr. Caldwell then read an address which was signed by himself and Dr. Sargent, on behalf of the Church Missionary Society. The Prince replied in the terms which have already created some adverse criticism, but which no Englishman and Christian could, I think, venture to disagree with. The missionaries of Tinnevelly are yearly doing a vast deal of good. They train boys and girls religiously and secularly for a mere pittance, and it would indeed be hard if because dogs will bark, they were to be denied a word of cheer from the Prince of Wales. They need all the comfort and support they can get, and I can well understand that, with the cheery words of encouragement of the future King of England ringing in their hearts and ears they will go on in their good work with new strength. In and around Tinnevelly has always been the scene of missionary enterprise; and not a few Christian teachers have suffered martyrdom in the cause. The Saiva Brahmins of Madura who are learned in theology still remember Robert de Nobilious, who laboured in the Jesuit Mission field the best years of his life and died at last of disease and privation. Robert had decided that the only way to reach the hearts and imaginations of the people in the Madura kingdom, who hated people who eat the flesh of cows and employed Parish servants, was to turn an ascetic, call himself a Guru from the West, and teach his doctrine of Christianity. In disputations with Brahmin priests he was triumphant, and this fact and his rigidly holy life brought immense numbers to his hovel to be taught the new religion. The Saiva Brahmins also remember another good man, John de Britto, a Portuguese nobleman who threw up his splendid prospects at the Court of Portugal for the sake of pursuing a missionary life among the heathens of Southern India. De Britto's remarkable success roused bitter enemies against him. He taught his creed amidst "exposure to pitiless storms, inundations, pestilent malaria, every form of disease," and while wandering through jungles exposed to robbers and wild beasts. He was beheaded at Oreiyur in 1693 by order of the Sethepati of Ramnad, and before his death he had to submit to every insult which the enemies of himself and Christianity could heap upon him. The spirit of self-sacrifice that led on the old Jesuit missionaries to do battle against idolatory is still alive in Southern India among the missionaries of all the Churches, and though their lives are now safe enough, nevertheless they have to endure such privations that an occasional word of kindness from a person in authority is a comfort and assistance to them; and certainly the Christian missionaries of India are as much entitled to receive encouragement from the Prince of Wales as any other section of the English community in India.

At Covilputtee, the Zemindar of Ettyapuram attended at the station and presented him with some antique daggers and armoury, after which the Prince took luncheon.

His Royal Highness then proceeded to Madura, the capital of the Madura kingdom, which used to be one of the most powerful and enlightened Independent States in the South of India. Its public buildings are celebrated, and its shrines are yearly the resort of many thousand pilgrims. The dates of the ancient dynasties of Madura have puzzled some of our most celebrated Tamil and Telugu scholars; and so far as I can learn little of the history of Madura is positively known further back than 900 A. D. After surviving periods of anarchy arising from internecine struggles, neighbouring quarrels, and Mahomedan irruptions, Madura rose to its greatest splendour under the Nyakkan dynasty; and the names of Vishvanath Raja, his Prime Minister Arya Nayaga, who flourished at the beginning of the sixteenth century, are household words in Madura for bravery and wisdom. The name of Tirumala Nayakkan, or, as he is more familiarly known Trimul Naik, is also held in affectionate remembrance by the people for the magnificence of his public works. He improved the great Pagoda (which at the present moment covers, I forget, how many acres—thirteen, I think—and is certainly one of the largest pagodas in the world); built a Palace, which is one of the noblest structures in India; constructed extensive fortifications; made the magnificent stone tank, twelve hundred yards square, which stands at the east of Madura; and did many other great works, besides defeating the enemies of the State. From a distance the huge carved towers of the Pagoda rise far over the surrounding buildings, and its vast corridors and splendid idols are worthy of the noble appearance of the towers. It was, however, with the Palace that the Prince had chiefly to do during his stay in Madura, and with your permission I will extract the following account of it from Mr. J. H. Nelson's description of the collectorate of Madura:—

The public works which principally engaged Tirumala's attention, and which have made his name famous, were huge solidly constructed works of a highly ornamental character, such as could not have been built by any other than a despot possessed of boundless wealth. It would be out of place in a work like this to give an elaborate description of these splendid monuments of antiquity, especially as they have been already photographed and fully described by others; and I shall only notice them very briefly.

The largest and most magnificent of them was the great Palace, which Wilson—I think without sufficient authority—believed to have been commenced by one of Tirumala's predecessors. It appears to have consisted of a number of large detached buildings, which together covered more or less completely a vast space of ground, and of which only one has survived the ravages of time and the more ruthless vandalism of Tirumala's grandson, Choka Nat'ha. It is true that what is now the Collector's Office and the Jail are both of them said by some to have formed part of the Palace: but I think it may be assumed that they were really quite distinct from, and unconnected with the main pile, inasmuch as they are of different styles, are complete in themselves, and stand at very considerable distances from the building which is commonly known as the Palace. This building consists of two parts, each in a very ruinous state. The larger of them is a massive, high-walled, square block, Colonel Leslie's Quarters now open to the sky, of which the principal and deeper side forms a specious hall, surmounted at its centre by a lofty dome-shaped roof supported by noble circular pillars of granite thickly coated with chunam and destitute of ornament. The sides at right angles to this are less deep, and form long arcades furnished with subordinate domes, and with upper galleries running along their whole length. The fourth side is similar in construction, but has no pillars. Lofty pillars similar to those described above support the roofs of all four sides, which are each nearly a hundred yards in length and each open towards the interior of the enclosure. The central and unenclosed portion is said to have formed an arena, in which combats of wild beasts and gladiatorial exhibitions took place. The other part is of much smaller dimensions, being a lofty hall of perhaps ninety feet by forty covered by a pointed-arch solid brick roof, which is divided into compartments and strengthened by granite ribs springing from columns at the sides. Open galleries profusely ornamented with brick-work run round three sides, and are supported by stunted circular pillars. The style of both parts appears to be a mixture of the Hindu and Saracenic, whilst portions of the work, particularly the roof and pillars, give the spectator the impression that a European must have had something to do with the building; and tradition says, though not very distinctly, that Tirumala's architects were assisted by Europeans.

Of the more extensive and important portions which have utterly perished a description is to be found in a MS. translated in O. H. MSS; but it does not convey a very clear idea of the thing described, and is too lengthy for quotation. Perhaps, however, it will be well to quote a few lines which seem to allude to the two buildings above noticed,

"To the south of this is the *Swarga Vilasam*. This pavilion is so constructed as to cause it to be said that in no country in the world is there to be found an account of its splendid ornaments, their excellence, number, extent, curious workmanship, and great beauty. To the west, in the midst of a great dome-shaped hall, is a square building of black stone, which includes a hall made of ivory: in the midst of which is a studded throne, on which the King is accustomed to take his seat at the great nine-nights' festival, surrounded by all his bannets, or ensigns of royalty; and where all Kings are accustomed to do homage."

Madura station, when the Prince arrived, was very prettily decorated, and several ladies were present. He was received by Mr. Bliss, the Collector, Mr. Glennie (Judge), Mr. Martin, (Sub-Collector). Mr. Moore and Mr. Sewell (Assistant Collectors), Mr. Betts (Agent of the Southern India Railway), Mr. Steward, Mr. Login, Mr. White, and a number of other gentlemen. I must not omit to mention that the Raja of Poodoocottah was present dressed with considerable splendour.

THE PRINCE CHRISTENS AN ENGINE AND FORMALLY OPENS THE SOUTH OF INDIA RAILWAY.

When His Royal Highness had exchanged congratulations with the gentlemen who received him, and inspected the native infantry guard that was drawn up on the platform, he proceeded to the end of the train, where an engine stood decorated with flowers. Taking hold of a bottle that was suspended round the engine's neck, he dashed it against it, and christened the engine the "Princess Alexandra." He then declared the new line from Trichinopoly to Tuticorin to be formally opened. The Prince's action was greeted by three cheers, and afterwards success to the new line was enthusiastically drunk by a number of its well-wishers. The new line, so far as I could observe, runs through a fairly fertile country; it is on the metre gauge principle; and it must have been constructed very cheaply, as there are no heavy viaducts or inclines on it throughout its whole course from the Southern point of India to Trichinopoly. The Government engineers have reported very favourably upon it, and there can be little doubt that this new line which puts Bombay and Calcutta in direct communication with the coast on the Gulf of Manaar, thus extending over an area of country of vast proportions, will do immense good to Southern India.

THE PRINCE VISIT'S MADURA PALACE.

Shortly after the Prince had performed the christening ceremony, he was driven to his bungalow, adjoining Trimul Naik's beautiful tank which was very prettily illuminated in the evening. At the dinner a number of gentlemen were present. In the early morning the inhabitants of Madura were astir because it had been rumoured that the Prince intended to drive through the principal streets. A number of arches, chiefly composed of tinsel and adorned inside with pictures of strange gods, spanned the main roads, and it was curious to notice here and there specimens of conveyances which are strangers to the Bombay Presidency. I allude to Jugarnaut cars. These were tall blackwood carved pyramidal temples erected on gigantic wheels and adorned with flowers. These same wheels may in times past have done bloody deeds, but now-a-days such a thing as a man attempting to throw himself before them is never heard of. I hastened through the streets, which were railed off so as to leave a clear central way to the Palace, where I arrived at about seven o'clock in the morning. A guard of soldiers was drawn up in front of the building which from the outside look ragged and unimposing, but within excites your wonder and admiration at once by its triple line of tall pillars on each side of a vast courtyard 175 feet long and 100 broad, and the splendid broad staircase leading to the dome at the end of the courtyard opposite to the entrance. On each side of the courtyard there are four aisles, and each set of pillars is raised on a high plinth. Even when the courtyard is divested by all but noisy crows, its vast dimensions must strike a strange feeling of awe into the onlooker; but when it is filled, as I saw it, with a picturesque crowd of people and elephants the spectacle is calculated to leave a mark upon the imagination. There is no roof, and the sun streamed full among the pillars on one side of the courtyard. On each side of the yard stood a number of elephants with their riders, and near the steps guarding the way to the dome stood two noble tuskers. One of them, which bore a silver howdah, is one of the most celebrated temple elephants in Southern India. Large sums of money have been offered for it, but consistently refused. His trunk is of a pleasant mottled colour, and his tuskers, which are tipped with balls of silver, are of enormous size. On the steps Brahmins, dressed in white clothing, Europeans and Mussulmans, were assembled in groups and when the high flight of steps was surmounted, the space beneath the dome, which echoed with the hum of voices, and the platform were found to be filled with ladies and gentlemen, and school children from the Madura mission. The roofs of the vestibule and dome are being renewed under the supervision of the Public Works Department, and the pretty colouring does not look amiss amid the huge figures of elephants, gods, and dragons which form the capitals of the various pillars. The Prince arrived in this noble Palace at half-past seven, accompanied by his suite. He took his seat upon a silver throne, where an address was read to him on behalf of the Municipality. He was then presented with a golden casket, and a number of other presents which were displayed on a table behind him, and the most curious of which was a sword of such exceedingly fine temper that it could be fastened round the waist like a belt. This weapon formerly belonged to a rebel and was now presented by the aged Ranee of Sheevagunga. The Prince then proceeded to the Pagoda, after which he drove to the station and left for Trichinopoly. The station at Dindigul, the high rock of which could be plainly seen in the distance, was neatly decorated under Mr. Cunningham's care, and the same may be said of Trichinopoly, for which Mr. Anderson and the other railway officials was responsible.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT WITH THE PRINCE.)

MADRAS, DEC. 15.

As the special correspondents reached Madras on Monday, some time after the Prince of Wales, I could not tell you what has taken place at the railway station. The local papers, however, have had full descriptions of the event, and many of the sanguine citizens believe that the display was better than anything else of the kind that has taken place in India. He was welcomed by the Duke of Buckingham, and after listening to the address which was read to him by Mr. Burrows, the President of the Municipal Commission, and replying in his usual cheery manner, he was driven to Government House—a more imposing looking structure than your Government Houses in Bombay. The procession which followed the Prince was formed by a number of local officers, the Prince's suite, the Maharajahs, of Travancore, Vizianagram, and Jeypore,—the Prince of Arcot, the Rajah of Cochin, and a number of other distinguished-looking and gorgeously dressed natives. The principal houses were decorated with flags, and on a platform between the Wallajah Bridge and the statue of Sir Thomas Munro, there was a gigantic gathering of children, who numbered, it is said, 14,000. The children sang "God Bless the Prince of Wales" and "the National Anthem" as well probably as such a large body could be trained to do so in a few weeks' time in Madras. At one o'clock His Royal Highness held a levee in the Banqueting Hall at Government House, which was well attended by the members of Council, the Judges, the official and non-official public generally, and the native dignitaries. The levee was a pretty sight, the moving part of the spectacle being very brilliant, while the hall itself is a large handsome room with glistening chunam pillars. In the evening there was a dinner party at Government House, at which Sir Frederick Haines, the members of Council, Bishop, and Judges were present.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the death of the Prince's father, and accordingly he and his suite spent a quiet day. Early this morning, the road to Guindy, a handsome park about four miles from Madras, was covered with vehicles, the occasion being races that had been extemporised for the Prince's amusement. The Prince arrived on the ground shortly after seven o'clock, and the Races forthwith proceeded. Like everything else in Madras, the sport was rather slow, and the chief interest of the display at Guindy lay in its prettiness. I do not suppose that the card of the races would much interest Bombay people; and I shall dismiss the programme by telling you that the Rothsay cup was won by Mr. Dunbar's Trumpeter, the Bird second; the Denmark Plate by Mr. Covey's Minnie, Doncaster second; the Prince of Wales' Plate by Mr. Dunbar's Grass Widow, Sir Federick second; the Alexandra Plate by Mr. Glanville's Mr. Covey's Rajah, Shah, Allum second; the Sandringham Steeple Chase by Mr. Taafe's Artaxerxes's Red Deer second. It struck me as rather discreditable to the European sporting community of Madras that all the prizes were given by natives. However, the Prince seemed to enjoy the sport, and did not leave the ground till nine o'clock, by which time the sun was beginning to assert himself. His Royal Highness was accompanied by the Duke of Buckingham. Between three and four o'clock in the afternoon the Senate of the University presented an address to the Prince, who replied and then proceeded to return the visit of the Maharaja of Travancore and some other native dignitaries.

THE LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION STONE OF MADRAS HARBOUR WORKS.

But the most important event of the day was the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new Harbour Works, which took place at half-past five o'clock this evening. Madras Roadstead as it looks at present with the Serapis and several of the Flying Squadron riding at anchor upon it looks very pleasant; but when one looks out to sea, and observes that beyond the ships, and to their right and left, there lies only the boundless expanse of ocean, he needs no soothsayer to tell him that the situation is dangerously exposed. I did not, however, do not like Madras Roads much when the wind is blowing in-shore and making the heavy surf more vigorous in its assaults upon the steep beach; and they will tell you how, after consulting the barometer and looking at a black cloud springing up out of the horizon, they have often thought it advisable to pick up their anchors and make for the open sea without any further delay. The catamaran as it rides over the surf on the crest of the highest wave is an interesting enough sight for those who care to wonder how singular it is that such a tiny cockboat should be able to defy so much power; but men of business must consider the present method of landing passengers and goods through the surf both a tedious and vexatious operation. There is no saying how much Madras has been injured by the want of a well protected roadstead; and, indeed, considering the prominent part she has had to play in Anglo-Indian history, dating back from the time that Clive performed his wonders at Fort George, it seems probable that if she has been blest with a good harbour she would have rivalled Bombay and Calcutta, and the term "benighted" that is applied to her would have been a wild misnomer. As it is, her trade seems to be slowly but surely passing away, Madras merchants tell me that times were never so bad as they are now, and that the wonder of one half of the trading population is how the deuce the other half contrives to live. There is only one redeeming feature in Madras thus contrasting with Bombay which is full of brokers. It is time, therefore, that Madras should endeavour to do something to bring back her trade, and is to be hoped that the new Harbour Works which are now commenced will be the means of thrusting prosperity and greatness once more upon her. I have heard Madras called the grandmother of the Presidency towns, and I am sure neither Calcutta nor Bombay would grudge the poor dear old thing the pleasure of renewing her youthful appearance by such means of improvement as harbour works. Madras has frequently endeavoured to run piers out to sea; but the obstreperous surf has always knocked them away either bodily or in pieces, and it is now evident that nothing remains but to make harbour works of such solidity as shall resist its most tremendous efforts to work mischief. The contemplated works are to be carried out under the direction of Mr. May, the Engineer, will consist, roughly speaking, of a frontage and landing place nearly opposite the present Custom House and High Court, and of two parallel arms running out to sea for a considerable distance, and then turning at nearly right angles to meet each other, but still leaving ample room for the entrance within the almost unbroken square of ships and steamers. A space of water exceeding 170 acres will thus be enclosed, it is expected that the works will take five years before they are completed, and that they will cost sixty lakhs. I am afraid, however, that they will cost a great deal more before they are done—otherwise, I overestimate the power of the surf that beats all day long upon the shore with a ceaseless "boom." By four o'clock the galleries erected for the principal inhabitants opposite the High Court and near what is called the Cornwallis cenotaph, were filled with ladies and gentlemen. On the other side of the road, which lay immediately in front of the galleries, there were several small platforms erected for the benefit of a select few; a series of tables on which models and plans of the proposed Harbour Works were displayed; and in the centre of all rose the large triangle (which was surmounted by the Royal standard) within which the foundation stone was suspended. The stone is a massive block of grey granite cut in such a way as to leave a small square block on the top. On this top piece the Prince of Wales' feathers are carved in high relief, and on the lower block there is the following inscription, cut deeply into the stone—

THIS STONE WAS LAID BY
His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales
on the 15th December 1875,
as a memorial of the commencement of

part in the debates at the opening of the German Parliament.

M. Paul Cassagnac has delivered a fiery and a very clever Bonapartist speech at Belleville. The Imperial organization is proverbially perfect, and this would seem as if the Imperialists thought that their time had almost come.

From Spain we hear of nothing decisive either on the side of the Carlists or the Government.

It would seem that all chances of war between Spain and America are averted.

The trial of the Wainwrights is proceeding at the Old Bailey, and will probably not be over before Wednesday next. The speeches delivered by the different counsel have been dull, and the examination of witnesses has elicited nothing new.

Sir John Holker has been sworn in as Attorney-General, and Mr. Hardinge Gilfard as Solicitor-General.

The St. Leonards will case is at an end, having been decided against the present Lord St. Leonards, and in favour of the daughter and the nephew of the late Lord St. Leonards.

Mr. Forster has delivered an important speech to his constituents at Bradford.

Mr. Chamberlain, the Radical Mayor of Birmingham, heaped last night at Sheffield scorn and contempt both upon Mr. Forster and Lord Hartington.

Owing to alarmist rumours with regard to the Eastern question, the stock markets yesterday were subjected to considerable fluctuations. Foreign bonds were in some cases unfavourably affected by other than political causes. The chief exception, however, was Egyptian, which were very buoyant on purchases to cover late sales. English railways were a little depressed, but not to any important extent. Money was unaltered, a further small withdrawal of gold took place at the Bank, and the *Gazette* return showed that the establishment had gained renewed strength.

The rain has ceased, the floods are subsiding, and the weather is intensely raw and chilly.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Lieut.-Col. J. Campbell, Ben. Ret.; Lieut.-Col. E. Roberts, Mad. Ret.; Lieut.-Col. E. Whitehelo, Be. Ret.; the Dowager Lady Blantyre; Capt. J. H. I. Alexander, R N., C.B.; Capt. J. C. Burton, H.P., R.A.; C. E. Davenport, D.L., Yorks, West Riding; W Ellis, late M.P. for Leicester; Col. J. W Fane, late M.P.; the Hon. I. de V. Fiennes, late Queen's Lancers; J. Freeland, J.P. for Dumbartonshire; W. D. Latimer, C. E., E. I. Rail.; Lady Nefill Lieut.-Gen. Thorndike; Dr. G. Webster, J. P.

RUMOUR AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, NOV. 14.

CONSTANTINOPLE is not a pleasant place at this particular moment. Gales of wind, torrents of rain, bitter cold, and ankle-deep mud are pretty equally balanced by glorious blue skies, brilliant sunshine, calm waters and balmy air; the rapid changes are what is called "seasonable," and of these no one complains. But the moral atmosphere is something very different. We seem to be living not so much in a fog as in a snowstorm. We are groping blindly through thickly falling flakes of something no one exactly knows what. Turks and Europeans are now, with the single exception of the British Embassy, all established in Pera for the winter season. Ramazan and Bairam are well over and business is afloat again. Whether business can prosper in such an atmosphere is quite another matter. Reports of all kinds fly about like pellets of ice in a hailstorm. Every hour in the last few days has brought something new; nearly always, no doubt, perfectly untrue, but each rumour wheets the appetite for more. The retirement of the aged Minister for Foreign Affairs, Safvet Pasha, seemed to open the way for reports of more and more changes, although nothing could be more natural than the desire for rest in a feeble invalid, crippled with rheumatism, at a moment when bodily strength is as necessary as moral force, and perhaps more easily attained. The unfortunate Minister of Finance, Youssouf Pasha—whose place is probably the "next corner" of all that is disagreeable in the Cabinet (for he is well known to have disapproved strongly of the late repudiation movement and to have remonstrated as much as he dared to)—has had to take refuge in that attack of illness which so suddenly and so frequently visits the holders of office in other countries as well as in Turkey. The local newspapers announced with an irony which comes rather hard upon the suffering Pasha that his illness arose from "a disturbance of the circulation." The Grand Vizier has been "seriously ill," "rapidly recovering," "suffering severely," and "slightly indisposed," with a power of fluctuation that must have been exceedingly puzzling to his medical attendant. But, as all these sick men are constantly inspected by the Sultan's own physician, he has probably by this time attained a perfect understanding of the epidemic.

Rumour, however, has not stopped at illness. During the last three days it has taken a tragical turn, and ventured into the innermost recesses of the Sultan's palace. His Imperial Majesty is said on good authority to have been excited nearly into fury; to have dismissed more than one of his aides-de-camp; to have had "high words" with his Grand Vizier; and to have almost quarrelled with his mother, the august Validéh. That there has been serious commotion in the palace is certain and also that Mahamoud Pasha has passed more than one whole night within its walls. He himself has been said to be under arrest, in disgrace, and even in prison: but, as he gave a dinner-party last night, the last report at least is untrue. And the reports that appear to stand on surest ground are not against the Grand Vizier, but against his master. Very strong feeling is openly expressed against the Sultan; and, in fact, public opinion is so loud that if any special hope could be directed towards either of his probable successors, Murad or Yussuf-Izzedin, the Sultan's days upon the Imperial throne would not be very many more. It would appear that he is aware of this, and that the danger to himself is as great within the palace as without. The day before yesterday the Sultan, in spite of the present awful state of the Treasury, demanded money; he was respectfully refused, even after a second and more peremptory demand. The impoverished state of the country was again set before him; but money had just been sent in from Brousse, and the Sulten would have it. He sent an escort of soldiers to the Treasury, and took by force, report says, £150,000; but on better authority it is believed to have been £40,000. The immediate necessity was for presents within the palace. The meaning of these presents is well understood. All the next day reports flew about that the Sultan was to be deposed; that he was to be carried in the night to one of the Islands, &c.

Meantime the troops are ordered back from the Servian frontier, where they are worse than useless, and where also four thousand poor fellows are reported sick in hospital in and about Nikshich, probably for want of food. Thirty thousand pounds a day was at first calculated as the cost of the Herzegovinian insurrection: but, as more troops have been sent, and as winter is closing in, it is believed that double that sum will scarcely cover the daily expence. A vast proportion of those troops will never leave the Herzegovina. The "powers that be" evidently do not intend the insurrection to flatten down, but will keep it in a high state of simmer, ready for the boiling up in spring. There will be six long months to be got through before the snow and the Bora will render any fair fighting or military strategy of the remotest use.

The magnificent fleet of ironclads, of which the Turks may well be proud, assembled yesterday at their winter anchorage within the Golden Horn; and a beautiful sight they are. It may be, however, that the present gloomy and oppressed state of the atmosphere prevented their picturesque appearance from being quite as striking as the thought of their possible usefulness; at all events, the first result of their change of position was a brilliant rumour that his Imperial Majesty had placed them with a view to the bombardment of Pera and Galata on the first provocation.

Two things remain to be noticed which may certainly be called cheering. One is a belief in the activity, energy, and moral force of the Minister of War, Riza Pasha. The other is a conviction that the Ottoman mind has really recognized the fact that the day of foreign aid is ended, and is steadily setting itself to the development of the country and the doing away with the intolerable taxation. Of course the late Minister for Foreign Affairs announced this desire in the language most appropriate to his august master and to his own meek and gentle nature, and met with due, or perhaps undue, ridicule for so doing. But there are not a few of the best Turks who do thoroughly see the crying need of reform; and the only pity is the number of years that must elapse, even with any amount of energy and wisdom, before long-standing abuses can be remedied, and so many more before crops can be grown, roads made, and natural products, however rich, be brought to a profitable market.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

(Times, November 26.)

WE have to-day to make a somewhat startling announcement. The British Government has bought from the Khedive shares of the Suez Canal to the amount of £4,000,000 sterling, and the Egyptian Government is authorized to draw on Messrs. Rothschild at sight for the amount. An event like this will rouse curiosity to the utmost, and let loose the flood of conjecture and speculation. There is an audacity about it which we do not generally associate with the acts of a British Ministry. We seem to trace in the business the hand of Mr. Disraeli. While people are looking towards the East in doubt and apprehension, discerning nothing but darkness and trouble, political confusion and financial collapse, while they are wondering what is to be the end and how far England will be perforce concerned in it, the Queen's Government resolves on an act which will at once fix the regards of the world. No waiting for Parliament, no feeling of public opinion, no mysterious hints to prepare the City and the country for something remarkable. The nation awakes this morning to find that it has acquired a heavy stake in the security and well-being of another distant land, and that it will be held by all the world to have entered upon a new phase of Eastern policy.

The opportunity for this important step has been given by events which are but too well known. Ismail Pasha, the fourth Ruler of his House, and a man credited with a good understanding, a liberal temper, and a remarkable spirit of enterprise, has brought Egypt into serious financial difficulties. His predecessors were all, more or less, given to combining the art of government with private financial operations—a practice to which the submissive character of the people gave large opportunities. It is needless to dwell upon the processes by which the Khedive has concentrated in himself almost all the enterprise of the country, and laid upon a population of little more than five millions of souls that prodigious debt the value of which has been lately the sport of every rumour. It is sufficient to say that, whatever may be the ultimate result of the operations in which the Khedive, with the aid of his numerous advisers, has embarked, he is for the present in want of ready money. The resources of Egypt may still be great—"practically illimitable" used to be the phrase in such cases. But the Egyptian Government has been going so fast during the last few years, and the speed has lately been so alarmingly accelerated, that some opportune help from without has become necessary. The ordinary agricultural resources of the country cannot be further drawn upon at present, and the Khedive has had to look round and see what he possesses which is at once valuable and presently disposable. He has found it in the great work of M. de Lesseps. While so much else in Egypt which can bring money has been overworked and anticipated, the Suez Canal has remained intact. Its success as a scientific construction and as a channel of maritime intercourse is assured, and its financial prospects have of late perceptibly brightened. We now know that the traffic with the vast Empires of Asia will take this route, and that the increase of tonnage must in the nature of things be rapidly progressive. The two great seats of the human race, the European Continent and the regions of Southern and Eastern Asia, are only now being brought into real connexion with each other; intercourse and trade are yet in their infancy. Whatever the traffic, it must pass through the Canal of M. de Lesseps; for a rival enterprise is scarcely possible. So the Khedive in his difficulties, has found this investment at last a good solid property. For the last fortnight or more it has been rumoured that his Suez Canal shares, if not in the market, were at least likely to be pledged in order to procure indispensable funds. But that they would be sold outright, and that the British Government would be the purchaser, had no place among the conjectures of the time. However, the two parties have come together, and the business has been promptly completed. We may be sure that the Khedive has done better in dealing with a first-class Government than in negotiating with this or that combination of Continental speculators, and it will probably prove no misfortune to him that instead of mortgaging his property, he has sold it outright. He holds 117,000 out of the 400,000 shares of which the capital of the Suez Canal Company consists, and these he has offered to the British Government, as has been said, for the sum of four millions sterling. The offer has been accepted, and when the formal sanction of Parliament shall have been given the British State will succeed to all Ismail Pasha's immense interest in the enterprise, and become the chief proprietor, with an influence predominating over every other.

The sum to be paid is large even for the wealthiest of nations and as an investment it must be based upon very favourable estimates of the future traffic. But the public, both of this and of other countries, will look at this important fact of the British Government rather in its political than in its commercial aspect. It will be regarded as a demonstration and something more; a declaration of intentions and a commencement of action upon them. It is impossible to separate in our thoughts the purchase of the Suez Canal from the question of England's future relations with Egypt, or the destiny of Egypt from the shadows that darken the Turkish Empire. For months Europe has looked on uneasily at what has been passing in the Northern Provinces of Turkey. The insurrections in Herzegovina is ominous, whatever view be taken of it. If it be spontaneous, it bears witness to the hatred engendered by a tyrannical Government and an intolerant Creed; if it be the effect of external instigation, it is the more menacing, since it suggests a settled policy of ambitious neighbours. The insurrection has been well timed to effect its purpose, whatever that may be, for it has brought down the ruinous edifice of Turkish credit and left the State without friends or the resources to make them. Month after month the insurrection goes on, the Turkish troops seem to make no way against enemies who disperse only to come together again, and of late the insurgents seem to have become more truly organised and to have inflicted severe defeats on the Sultan's troops. As the winter closes in the prospects become more gloomy. There is an impression that the last few weeks have been a period of anxiety in official circles, and since Mr. Disraeli spoke at the Guildhall in a tone of politic confidence all sorts of disquieting rumours have been abroad. The world will interpret the act of the British Government by the circumstances of the time. It will fancy it discerns the apprehensions of the statesman in the transaction so suddenly completed. On this subject exaggeration is possible, yet it would be useless to conceal that political motives have nothing to do with our acceptance of the Khedive's offer. The purchase must look upon primarily as an act prompted by the very natural desire to take a share when offered in a very useful enterprise, which promises to be profitable in itself, and which is beyond a doubt of the highest importance to British commerce. Three-fourths of the whole tonnage passing through the Canal are British, and this proportion is likely to increase rather than diminish. This is the foundation of our interest, but, undoubtedly, in the present circumstances of the East we cannot look to have a position of greater security on the great highway to the East. We have no desire for an extension of territory; we do not covet the land of the Nile, even with the magnificent extension into unknown regions which it has acquired through the courage and endurance of British travellers. When Egypt was conquered by our old continental rival, we wrested the conquest from her only to restore it to its former owner. Our policy has not essentially changed since that time. We are quite content that Egypt should retain its present connexion with the Ottoman State, should the Ruler of that state continue in a position to exercise the Suzerainty. Since the Firman of 1875 which gave the Khedive the right of treating independently with foreign States, the Egyptian Government has little to complain of, and may fulfil its duties untrammelled by Stamboul. In this settlement we desire to make no change. But should insurrection or intrigue, aggression from without or corruption within, bring a political as well as a financial collapse to the Turkish Empire, it might become necessary to take measures for the security of that part of the Sultan's dominions with which we are most nearly concerned. The acquisition of so commanding an interest in the Suez Canal, an interest which must inevitably tend to increase, will lead the Government and people of this country to concern themselves habitually with Egypt, and we trust the effect will be to arrest the financial mismanagement of the Province, to introduce order and economy, to husband its resources, and to elevate its submissive and oppressed population.

THE IRON DUKE.

(Times.)

An affair which caused the greatest alarm and fear for the safety of Her Majesty's ship Iron Duke happened on Saturday. About 10 o'clock the ship steamed out of the Hamoaze into the Sound, and at once proceeded into the Channel for a trial of her machinery. When two or three miles outside the breakwater, and the ship had just started to run over the measured mile, the speed being four or five knots, a large volume of water rushed into the stokehole through the main sluice valve, which from some reason not yet satisfactorily explained, had become open. At the time the cause of the inrush was unknown. Information was at once sent to the officer of the watch, and Captain Rowley, Commander P. Andy, and Captain Oldfield, C. B., of the Steam Reserve, at once charge the ship was at the time, were speedily on the lower deck. The crew, who were at dinner at the time, were at once ordered to rig pumps and close watertight doors, and although the men left their messes with alacrity, some slight confusion occurred in consequence of many of the crew having just joined and the stations not being thoroughly known. In ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, however, all the hand-pumps had been rigged on the main deck, the lower deck, and the engine-room mate. The watertight doors were speedily closed; they worked easily, having been overhauled in common with the watertight doors of all other ships in harbour and dock since the sinking of the Vanguard. Directly after the order was given to start the donkey-engine was worked, but the water gained on it exceedingly. The working of the hand-pumps seemed to have little effect, and by this time the water was over the stoke-hole plates, and the lower parts of the engine. So alarming was the condition of things at the time that the Iron Duke made the signal "Sinking" to the Black Prince, the flagship of Admiral Lord John Hay, second in command of the Channel Fleet, which was lying in the Sound. The Black Prince repeated the signal to Mount Wise, where it was communicated to the dockyard officials. Measures were speedily taken to send out relief that was at hand, but before the tugs had started the Iron Duke revoked the signal. The cause of the accident had by this time been discovered, and an engine-room artificer, who was up to his waist in water, managed to shut the valve. This was after the hand pumps had been working about a quarter of an hour, and if this had been delayed but a very few minutes longer the valve could only have been closed by some one diving down to it, and this would hardly have been attempted. With the discovery of the cause of the flooding of the ship all alarm ceased, but the donkey-engine had not cleared the ship of water till 3 o'clock, by which time the Iron Duke had been brought into the Sound. Of course, the trial trip was given up. About the time the signal "Sinking" was made orders were given to fire distress guns, and then there was no powder on board to do so. Before a ship goes into the harbour all powder and shell are taken out of her; and when a ship is leaving the port she does not take in her powder until she is in the Sound, and as the Iron Duke went directly into the Channel, the taking in of her powder was not fixed till after her return into the Sound later in the day. In naval circles it is believed that this occurrence will lead to a rule being issued for a ship always having on board sufficient powder to fire distress guns. If the Black Prince and Resistance had not been in the Sound, the Iron Duke would have found it exceedingly difficult, if not impossible to have made her danger known to the dockyard authorities. As it was, the Iron Duke had its "Sinking" flying a quarter of an hour before it was seen by the Black Prince. It will be remembered that the crew of the foundered Vanguard was turned over to the Iron Duke, and on Saturday, when the alarm was raised, some of the men, who had only been served out with new tunics that morning, and learning experience from the previous disaster, put on their new clothes and placed their bags handy. When the accident first happened the engines were speedily stopped, and when the order was given to move the ship in towards the breakwater it was found that the port engine could not be started for a very considerable time. On the way into the Sound the crew were ordered to fire quarters, and were made acquainted with their stations. When the water was at its height it was noticed that the Iron Duke began to fill precisely as the Vanguard did when she began to fail.

The statement which has been published with respect to the danger in which Her Majesty's ship Iron Duke was placed on Saturday last was so extraordinary that further inquiries have been made, and it has been found that there cannot be the least doubt that the Iron Duke, from causes stated below, was in great danger, that for a quarter of an hour a signal was flying for assistance, and that the people on board did not for some time know the cause of the overflow of the water or the extent of the danger to which they were exposed. It appears that the condensers got heated in consequence, it is said, of the improper fitting of the sluice valves, and in order to cool them the bilge injection was turned on. This caused an overflow tanks, and, of course, admitted the water into the bilge. Just at this time one of the escape valves gave way through the spring being weak, and also admitted a considerable quantity of water. An order was then given to close the Kingston valves, which, of course, necessitated the stopping of the engines. The water had by this time reached the stoke-hole plates, and the signal was hoisted "In want of immediate assistance." The 40-horse pump was then set to work, and in about a quarter of an hour succeeded in reducing the water. The escape and the sluice valves were then rectified, so that the Kingston valves could be again opened, and the engines set in motion. It is now said that the hand pumps, though rigged, would not work for the purpose of clearing the ship from water, and that it was after the engines were started that the hands were called to man them in order that their efficiency might be tested. When the Kingston valves were closed and the engines stopped, the Iron Duke was helpless, and it was in consequence of this that the signal for immediate assistance was made. It is thought the ship will be taken into dock at Keyham in order that the valves may be thoroughly examined.

The following communication has been received from the Admiralty:—

"Her Majesty's ship Iron Duke went out to test the working of her machinery after a refit before proceeding on service. Some time after the engines had been at work the surface condensers, whose function is to condense the steam used in the engines and allow it to be returned as feed water to the boilers, were found to be unduly warm.

"The handles of the sluice valves (which, when the sea connexion is opened, admit the sea-water to those condensers) had been recently lengthened to enable the valves to be readily closed from the engine-room platform in case it should be required to apply the centrifugal pumps to clear the ship of water.

"The action of these valves was not satisfactory, owing as it has been since ascertained, to defective marking and the auxiliary injection was added to cool the condensers.

"The springs on the hot-well valves proved weak under the additional pressure, and the water passed into the bilge.

"The cause of this not being at first known to the engineer, the engines were stopped and all sea communications were closed to ascertain it. The ship was thus in no possible danger. The Captain, being uncertain how long the engines might be stopped, thought a tug might be wanted, and made the signal for assistance.

"The cause of the accumulation of water having been discovered and remedied without difficulty or delay, the ship was pumped dry in ten minutes, the signal for assistance was annulled, and she returned into harbour."

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Nail Scissors ..... 1-8 to	1	12
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(Extract from the Calcutta "Englishman," November 15th, 1875.)

A NEW NATIONAL ANTHEM.

Mr. Harraden, a gentleman who was well known in the palmy days of vocal music in Calcutta as the leading spirit and conductor of the old Volee Club, has been moved by the occasion of the Prince's visit to compose, under the title of "India's Greeting and Prayer; or God bless our Noble Prince," an anthem adapted to the National Anthem by Sir Arthur Sullivan. We have had the leasure—and we use the expression in more than the mere formal sense—of hearing this composition played and sung, and we have no hesitation in pronouncing it about as perfect in its way as such a work could be. The composer has, we think, chosen to set the words to the glorious old tune of "God save the Queen," arranged with full harmonies for four voices. Owing to the peculiar structure of the metre, we are not surprised to hear that the choice of appropriate words was a matter of considerable difficulty. Mr. Harraden has not only fully surmounted that difficulty but has produced a really charming composition—a hymn at once grand, simple, and full of pathos—which we venture to say, needs only to be published in order to command popularity, and to long live in the English language as a model of what such a hymn should be. The very letters which the metre imposed on the writer, demanding, as it did, a preponderance of monosyllable-words, while enhancing the difficulty of the task, have resulted after all in greatly promoting the effect. The terse and homely Saxon diction of this charming little composition, aided by Mr. Harraden's skilful co-ordination of sense and musical accent, go straight to the heart.

The anthem will, we believe, be published in a day or two, and we would suggest, not only that it should be adopted in our churches, but that there should be general practices of it in the Town Hall, or some other public place.

(Extract from the Calcutta "Statesman," November 15th, 1875.)

"GOD BLESS OUR NOBLE PRINCE."

We have been favoured with a private hearing of "India's Prayer and Greeting, or God bless our Noble Prince,"—a truly national lyric, written by Mr. Samuel Harraden, formerly organist of the Old Church in this city. It is all of *verse*, and is composed under a Happy inspiration, just at the time that such a production is required. The musical arrangement is singularly good, and Mr. S. Harraden has judiciously impressed into its service our National tune of "God save the Queen." We predict for the poetic universal adoption throughout the length and breadth of India; but as we understand that the "Prayer and Greeting" is about to be published by Harrad and Co., we for obvious reasons refrain from quoting the words. We subjoin a few remarks made by Mr. Harraden in his proposed publication, in all of which we concur, save when he refers to his poor ability in respect to his spirit-stirring and right loyal verses:

"Of late years it has been the fash on to twist our National Air into torture-music, by plunging incontinently into distantly related keys, and by introducing chromatic passages totally unsuitable to the massive roll of harmony and song required to give effect to multitudinous singing.

"The present arrangement is of the simplest style, in four parts, and it is hoped that it will be found effective to give full expression to the music of our anthem, which has been sung by hundreds of millions of loyal subjects who now sing here no more, but who have left that duty and pleasure to us for the present.

"The musical terms may find *hidden fifths* and *consecutive octaves*. The arrangement was not made for *him*, but for those who are able and willing to assist in generally introducing a simple form